

LEND A HAND.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

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ON some of the London 'busses which go swinging along Holborn and the Viaduct there is the sign "People's Palace." It is an age of miracle when the title of a chapter from a popular novel is transferred to a placard on a 'bus. Such is the fact, however. To the creation of a novelist we must look for the suggestion of the immense establishment of the People's Palace, and of all of the varied work and play going on within the palace walls. For those who may not have heard this new fairy tale, of how a mighty wizard waved his enchanter's wand, and how immediately there sprang up a wonderful palace of joy into which all might enter who would, let this be said. Mr. Besant was preparing a novel whose scene he had determined to lay in the East End of London. He took, therefore, a succession of walks and wanderings in Stepney, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Limehouse, and Bow, and thereabouts, in which he found many wonderful things, and conversed with many wonderful people. The result of all was what Mr. Besant, with characteristic and audacious frankness, was pleased to call an impossible story. He did not understand himself why it was an impossible story, but his friends, as friends are so apt to do, called it so, and the author let his case rest with them—and with his readers. The heroine of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is Angela

Messenger. She is the sole heir and owner of a large brewing interest, and on leaving Newnham College, Cambridge, she feels that it is wrong for her to use her wealth in ignorance of how it is made. It is something to be devoutly thankful for when even rich heroines of novels feel that their education is not complete until they know something about the huge property which is toiling, and roaring, and hissing, and clanging, to make up their lightly-spent income. Angela insists on knowing whether the property is managed properly, whether the clerks and workmen are treated generously, and whether the name of the company is beloved or hated. To her these leading questions, you may say, seemed highly important questions. So, being an orphan and an heiress, she resolves to disguise herself, and, under the shadow of the great brewery, to set up a dress-making establishment. And this she does. But a gracious providence, foreseeing the difficulties and the snares and wiles which she would have to meet, had already sent her in advance a lieutenant and a lover in the shape of Harry Goslet, the son of an Indian sergeant who had fallen in the mutiny, and the adopted son of Lord Jocelyn, who had cared for him as his own. Harry had been a sort of radical experiment, in Lord Jocelyn's salad days, but, although Lord Jocelyn's heir, he insisted on learning the facts about his life and parentage on going back to his people, and trying his life among them. Now, through this delicious mixture of love-making and philanthropy, the People's Palace is born. It is impossible to spend all the money which the great brewery pours, foaming and gurgling, into her lap, and when she sees the real dreariness of the East End she is as tinder to the spark which Harry communicates as a sort of dream of what one could do with a mint of money. Finally the "Palace of Delight" is opened in the "Joyless City," and, with mutual confessions and discoveries, the cabinet-maker and the dress-maker are joined in marriage, and restored to society and the West End. The story of how the chapter-heading, *A Palace of Delight*, came to be transported, albeit changed somewhat, to the blazing placard on a 'bus now remains to be told.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie, who is the president of the People's Palace, has all his life been deeply interested in the East End, and has shown himself a man of extraordinary executive ability and resource. The idea of opening in the East End something like the Regent Street Polytechnic Schools had been in his mind for some time, when the impetus was given by the novel of Mr. Besant. There had been a fund, known as the Beaumont Trust, which had been left since 1840, for philanthropic and educational work in the East End. It had been inefficiently managed, however, and wasted. Sir Edmund got himself appointed the chairman of the Board, and rescued \$60,000, which he proposed to use for a building. He was allowed to raise, in addition to this, enough to make it \$250,000, which constitutes the Beaumont Trust. Queen's Hall was erected and opened in October, 1887, and neighbouring houses and abandoned schools were used for schools, and reading-rooms, and shops, and gymnasium. The library was opened in 1888, and the Technical Schools building in October of the same year. In 1889 a swimming-bath, the gift of the Earl of Rosebury, was opened. Much other money has had to be raised from various sources, among which may be mentioned the Draper's Company, which appropriated \$20,000 for ten years, half to go to the endowment, and a large grant from the Charity Commissioners, who administer an income derived from various extinct charities. The property of the Palace is now valued at something over \$600,000.

Mr. Besant found and named his unknown country the Joyless City. It was a great, dull, drab, uninviting, unexciting, monotonous, crowded, cheerless, unloved, unvisited city of two millions of people. Mr. Besant went there as an explorer from the West End. Mr. Booth has now his agents all through the region, taking notes, interrogating, and catechising, asking how much rent the family pays, and how much is earned, and how much goes to potatoes, and meat, and bread, and the rates, for these are matters of scientific study in the West End. But please to remember that the novel went in to Whitechapel and Stepney first. Human

sympathy and the compassion of Christ won there before science and the tables of living, excellent as these are. Please remember, also, that the novel no sooner saw the condition of affairs than it asked, what do these people need? They are not all poor. Indeed, only a few are poor. The great majority are fairly well off, and on a Sunday, as Harry Goslet explains to Angela, "We are not a bad-looking lot, healthy, well-dressed, and tolerably rosy, but we have no pleasures." *They have no pleasures:* there is the case in a nut-shell. The "People" who have all the power there is, make nothing of themselves because they do not know what they want. They do not know how to amuse themselves. They have yet to learn the first instincts of joy which come from being able to produce something. The East End is not full of the starving class, or the vicious class, or the drinking class, but of people comfortably off, who lead inexpressibly dull, flat, and unprofitable lives, because they do not seek to enjoy themselves. They could be happy if they had a mind to. The real pleasures of life are within their reach just as surely as the rich. They can be happy when their lives are touched by imagination. What they need is to be able to employ their powers. Their lives are unhappy because their highest powers are unemployed. They can have "music, dancing, acting, painting, reading, games of skill, games of chance, companionship, cheerfulness, light, warmth, comfort,—everything."

On Mile End Road, the continuation of Whitechapel, is the People's Palace, a huge building without a facade, of which the most imposing portion is Queen's Hall, opened by Queen Victoria in the year of the Jubilee, 1887. It is a great concert and exhibition hall, intended for the prime end of the ministration of joy and amusement. In Queen's Hall is also a gymnasium for the girls. The great music or concert hall is a vast room accommodating some 4000 people, with a fine coffered ceiling and lofty windows. A succession of short, circular galleries run in a wavy line around the great hall, each one borne up by a carved female figure, while a course

of caryatides supports the arches of the roof. The whole is brilliantly decorated in pale gold and white. On the stage is a great organ, on which afternoon and Sunday recitals are given. On Tuesday and Saturday evenings concerts are given for the low admission of four cents to the outside public. A week before I was there ten thousand people had witnessed a boxing match. In Queen's Hall and in Library Hall exhibitions of various kinds are held during the winter. There are dog-shows, poultry-shows, rabbit- and cat-shows. There are exhibitions of apprentices' work. There are chrysanthemum shows. There are exhibitions of pictures which are very fine. Three hundred and ten thousand persons attended the autumn exhibition of pictures in 1888. There are also various fetes and festivals. In the Lecture Hall courses of lectures on every variety of subjects are given — travel lectures illustrated with the stereopticon, "lectures on ice and snow," the "air," the "sunbeams," "ten lectures on astronomy," "ten lectures on the body and health," on "printing," introductory to a course of instruction in letter-press printing. The Palace has rapidly outgrown its first facilities, and is now a net-work of halls, rooms, and shops. There are schools of all sorts for all sorts and conditions. There are reading-rooms, and libraries, and gymnasia, and rooms for bathing. There is a hall for the debating society and small entertainments, a chess and draughts-room, a conversation-room, cloak-room, store-room, etc. In the technical schools of the Palace there is instruction offered in all those things which enable men to make something out of wood, metal, and clay, courses of study are arranged in carpentry, joining, cabinet-making, engineering, electricity, smith and metal working, and designing. There are also chemical and physical laboratories. The proprietors announce that they intend to make the school one of the most complete in the kingdom. The cost for the year for instruction in the technical schools is forty-two dollars. To be eligible boys must be over twelve years of age, and must have passed a certain standard, and must be sons of

parents whose income is under one thousand dollars a year. The members of the institute, or People's Palace Association, were young men or women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, who pay a registration fee of one shilling, and a yearly assessment of two and one-half dollars. They were entitled to attend any classes or schools in the Palace at half-cost. In the case of female members the fee for the schools was only one dollar a year. Members had the use of the gymnasium, free admission to concerts, entertainments, and shows, billiard- and game-rooms, the swimming-bath at a reduced fee of four cents, and the privilege of joining any of the clubs or societies. The list of clubs formed included Chess and Draughts Club, Parliament, Choral Society, Military Band, Orchestral Band, Sketching Club, Swimming Club, Foot-ball Club, Harriers' Club, Ramblers' Club, Cricket Club, Lawn Tennis Club, Cycling Club, Boxing Club, Dramatic Club, Literary Club, Photographic Society, Billiard Club, and Shorthand Club. A junior section brings the privileges of the Palace within reach of boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen for a small fee. Within a year of the time of founding the Palace nearly three thousand people had joined the classes. In the year-book of the schools published at the beginning of 1889 there were twenty-two instructors and lecturers, one of whom being a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In the introduction to this year-book it is said, "The object of the school is to develop a boy's whole faculties by means of a systematic course of technical and manual training. It is not intended to teach a trade, but simply to provide for each boy an educator for both head and hand. Cultivating the power of observations, and the training of the judgment, by which a boy will be best fitted to take his part in the world in any position in which he may be called," is the highest work the Palace can undertake. In May government examinations are held by the Science and Art Department, and certificates are given to the successful pupils.

The Palace had not been long in operation, however, before it was found that one very great mistake had been made.

There was a set of fellows who came in as members who proved a source of great disturbance. They made a mere lounging-place of the rooms. They lorded it over the attendants, and made insulting remarks. They injured the apparatus. It was resolved then to lay more stress on the classes and technical schools, and make the institute a privilege for the scholars. Finally the bold step had to be taken of abolishing the institute altogether, reserving the former opportunities of recreation and amusement for those who were members of classes. By interpreting the idea of a class very liberally, so as to include those who were members of the gymnasium, and the Chess Club, and the Choral and Instrumental Societies, the objectionable element disappeared. Literally the Palace of Joy was given up, and only the educational work maintained, but all who are engaged in some kind of educational class have all the old privileges. There are five thousand now in these classes.

Less than a year since, the item went the rounds of the papers that the People's Palace was financially embarrassed, and that probably its sphere of usefulness would have to be very considerably reduced. The principal leakages, which now had amounted to a deficiency of considerably over a hundred thousand dollars, were traced to the various shows, and some of those which had been least popular with a portion of the managers had been the least successful. On the dog-shows and poultry-shows a good deal of money had been lost. At this time one of the large city companies came to the rescue and took up the debt, thus practically setting the Palace on its feet again.

Mr. Besant's idea is partially dropped. He advocated the recreation feature above all, but this has given way to the aims of education and manual training. He wanted a place where those who were too dull of brain to work or produce, might come and sit, and smoke and talk. This feature proved impracticable, and the People's Palace swung back into line with all the great technical and educational institutions for the people. Cooper Institute is a People's Palace,

and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn is another, although both of these are entirely educational. The Leland Institute and the new Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, belong, likewise, to the work of training. London has now a half-a-dozen or more such People's Universities, or training-schools. But for those who were only able to sit and smoke and talk, the Palace idea has not yet been made to serve. One thing is certain: those who are only able to sit and smoke and talk are not able to govern. It cannot be a People's Palace. It cannot be built and turned over to people of that sort. It is, to a certain extent, throwing pearls before swine. Build a palace for these also, but, unless you wish to see it all end in confusion, direct it, govern it, and keep a control over it which is military in all but the name.

A RUSSIAN SOUP-KITCHEN.

COUNT TOLSTOI has opened twenty-two soup-kitchens in the villages of the famine district. His daughter describes one thus:—

"In one of these soup-booths, which is located in a tiny, smoky hovel, a widow is cooking for twenty-five persons. When I entered I saw a numerous assemblage of children sitting very sedately, holding lumps of black bread over their spoons, and dipping them into the *shtshee*.* Their food is composed exclusively of this *shtshee* and black bread, which is rarely varied by cold beet-root soup. Round about stood a number of old women, patiently waiting for their turn to come. I entered into conversation with one of them, but no sooner had she begun to tell me the sad story of her life than she burst into tears, and all the other poor creatures forthwith commenced to cry in unison. It seems that the poor things are kept alive by this gratuitous soup, and by this alone. They have absolutely nothing at home, and they are ravenously hungry by the time this, their dinner-hour, comes round. Here they get a meal twice a day, and this, inclusive of fuel, costs forty to sixty cents a month for each person."

* Broth of sour cabbage.

TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE.

THE Associated Charities of Boston held a general conference on the 28th of January, the subject being tenement-house, and the interest in this matter brought together a large audience. Dr. Hale presided, and presented to the meeting the views with which the readers of *LEND A HAND* are familiar. He said that he was very glad to hear the discussion of the tenement-house problem, but that he was entirely satisfied that no system of inspection could be established which would relieve it of its critical dangers. If it be in our power to say that no ship shall contain more than a given number of inhabitants for every hundred cubic feet, it is in our power to say this, even more stringently, with regard to tenement-houses in cities. He did not propose, however, to present his own views at any length. They were well summed up by Mr. Charles Booth in the second volume of his book on London.

Dr. Hale then introduced, as the first speaker, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting of New York. Mr. Cutting said:—

“Tenement-house life seems to me a great obstacle to all philanthropic effort. Of much of our charitable work it must be said, ‘It is magnificent, but it is not war,’ because we are hurling ourselves against this wall, we are exhausting our strength and energy by continuing to work with this morass before us.

“Except in the matter of over-crowding, New York is not worse than other great cities. Let me describe the average tenement-house of New York. It has been erected upon a lot twenty-five by one hundred feet. It is, perhaps, six stories high; it has four double apartments on each floor, opening on common halls and stair-cases. These apartments consist of three so-called rooms. One opens upon the external air; the other two are dark closets beyond. The third has practically

no light at all ; it has a very tiny air-shaft, two or three feet in diameter, through which a slight current of air sometimes passes. That is the place in which the working-men of New York are compelled to enjoy domestic life. I do not see how it is possible to bring up children properly in such a place ; there can be no inviting of friends, no society such as young people demand ; they are driven to find it in the streets.

" In a recent report the Board of Health rejoiced at the erection of new buildings, in which the rear room opens upon a court-yard. This is well ; but unfortunately the expense of these apartments is so great that the greater portion of our working-people cannot live in them. It is clear that while, in the last hundred years, there has been great improvement in the clothing and feeding of the poorer people among us, there has been very little improvement of their houses. There is no more living in cellars since 1867 ; no rear dwellings have been built since 1881 ; but the real improvement has been but slight. And the reason is not far to seek. In New York ordinary capital will not go into tenement-house investments ; most people are not willing to have such property on their hands. Houses are commonly owned by small capitalists, very likely by the man who owns the little shop on the first floor ; and they are made to pay eight and nine per cent. on the investment.

" I am on delicate ground in entering on an economic question, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that capital fixes the place where labor shall live. If a large manufacturing firm moves from one part of the city to another, or from the country to the city, a thousand people must follow it. Should not capital, which fixes the place where these people must live, be held responsible for the character of the residences ? It is not for me to explain how this shall be carried out, but I think it points to a possible solution of the difficulty.

" Some of us, fifteen or twenty years ago, thought we had only to build a few model tenement-houses to have all the capital of New York flowing in the same direction ; but we

were sadly disappointed. I hardly think it wise to build many more such houses. The disease is far too deep to be remedied by individual effort; the state will have to come in with some extreme measures. As the first condition of any reform we must lower the rents. We pay a great deal more for rent in America than is paid anywhere else in the world. The pig-iron-worker of England pays about eight per cent. of his earnings for rent; in America he pays twelve per cent. On an average the American working-man pays twenty-five per cent. of his whole earnings for rent. Unless this condition of things is remedied it will prove a Chinese wall to us in any effort for reform."

Dr. Hale then read a letter which had been received from Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, who announced the near completion of an exhaustive review of the present conditions of tenement-house life in Boston. His forthcoming report will show the number of persons living in hired premises in the city, the number of persons per room, the number of tenements, graded as to the number of rooms in each, the sanitary condition of the tenements, amount of rental, occupation and nativity of the tenants, length of residence in this country if of foreign birth, and much related information as to social conditions. He then introduced Mrs. Alice R. Lincoln as the next speaker. Mrs. Lincoln said, in part:—

"I am not here as an advocate of the tenement-house, but I think we have to recognize that it exists, and to deal with it fairly and squarely, as with any other problem. I should be glad to see each family in Boston housed in an individual home, but I think we must have tenement-houses in Boston, and, if we must have them, how can we best take care of them and of the people who live in them? Approaching the matter from a slightly different standpoint from Mr. Cutting's I have reached the same conclusion: that the working-classes can be comfortably housed in either old or new houses, at a fair profit to the owners or lessees. In other words, it pays to follow out this especial form of philanthropy, for which I would rather find another name.

"It is now nearly thirteen years since I was first sent to visit a poor woman in one of the worst tenement-houses in the city. The house was forlorn and neglected; the moral nature of the inhabitants seemed to have become slipshod with the house. But gradually this has changed; where once there used to be the perpetual noise of brawling and drunkenness there is now the quiet of a peaceful household, with the hum of little children's voices breaking the stillness. I cannot tell you how quietly and gradually it was brought about, nor how much the tenants contributed towards it themselves; but I do say that there is a great change. Meanwhile the business side of the question, which we are especially to consider to-day, was not neglected. Notwithstanding losses in the beginning, from vacancies and bad debts, the house, after the first six months, has always paid six per cent., which you will remember is on a rental, and also five per cent. on collections for the expenses of a paid agent, which we considered necessary. And yet, as the rooms are always in demand, we can afford to keep the rents among the lowest in the city. Undoubtedly the house is popular, and has, because of the very little sickness known there, the reputation of being lucky; but why should there not be hundreds of others like it? I cannot earnestly enough enter a plea that more persons who have leisure, and who want to do something to improve their city, should take some of the miserable houses which crowd its courts and alleys, and see for themselves how pleasant it is to bring light out of darkness. Until you have tried it you can form no idea of the great rewards, contained in this work in the cheerfulness and helpfulness of the tenants, in their willingness to meet you half-way, and their readiness to follow out suggestions, if only they appeal to common sense."

A letter was then read from Mr. Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, who wrote, in substance:—

"It must be conceded that, whatever may be done to help the workingman to own his own home, there must remain a large population to be housed in tenement-houses, and thus

the provision of better buildings for these districts becomes a necessity.

"In 1876 and 1878 I erected some houses in Brooklyn, based upon the plans of the Improved Dwellings Company of London, but adapted to American ideas. These buildings have housed more than a thousand people. In 1889 the Riverside Buildings were erected, on the same plan, but so arranged as to enclose a small park planted with grass and trees. The three essential features of the Riverside Buildings are: buildings only two rooms deep; separate water conveniences for each family; and fire-proof staircases on the outside of the building. Tenants are quick to see that these are better than fire-escapes, and at the same time prevent any communication of contagious diseases.

"Of the occupants of these houses, in forty per cent. of the families the bread-winner is a laborer (one-third of these are women); another forty per cent. are mechanics and artisans, the rest mostly employees in shops and stores.

"The Riverside Buildings have paid five per cent., although erected when materials were high, and on land which cost one dollar and thirty-three cents a foot. Of many ventures in charity I have never made one which afforded me such unqualified satisfaction."

Mr. E. T. Potter of New York was then introduced, and gave a careful explanation of a model of a tenement-house which he had designed, and which was displayed on the platform. A full description may be found in a recent number of *Far and Near*. It provides through draft and light for every room, and arranges for clothes-drying space, a children's playground and roof-gardens, store-closets in the basement, and separate elevators for coal, etc. Mr. Potter suggested the possibility of co-operative ownership of such houses, apartments in which might be bought and sold like stock in a manufacturing company.

The last speaker was Mr. Edwin Ginn of Boston, who advocated the formation of a company to erect proper tenement-houses, and especially urged the erection of apartment-

houses where self-supporting women, who are away from their families, might have something approaching to a home life. His plan resembles in many points the plan for "Residential Clubs," which was presented to the readers of *LEND A HAND* last month.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY FRED W. SPEIRS.

THIS is pre-eminently the age of competition. The various fields of human activity are crowded with eager competitors striving against each other, but making common cause against any new element which intrudes itself to intensify the competitive struggle. However, there is at least one field wherein each worthy new-comer is greeted with warmest welcome by those already in possession. This is the field of philanthropy. Upon this field the new organization of the Christian Social Union in the United States has entered, adding a most important element to the social forces making for righteousness in this country. This organization is an outgrowth of the English Christian Social Union, which has already established its claim to a position among the important agencies in England working toward social reform. Rev. Robert T. Holland, S. T. D., of St. Louis, visited Oxford, the centre of the activity of the Christian Social Union in England, and was deeply impressed with the possibilities of the work undertaken. Largely through his influence the idea of the union was transplanted to American soil, and here it has borne fruit in the vigorous and growing organization of the Christian Social Union in the United States.

The union is composed of men and women who believe, with Prince Bismarck, that "there is a social question." They believe that *something* must be done, and they propose to find out *what* must be done. They have come to the con-

clusion that the social problem will not solve itself. They ground themselves on the belief that the all-sufficient remedy for social ills is to be found in the religion of Jesus Christ. But they recognize the fact that the "application of the redemptive force of Christ to actual society can be no very simple matter. The problems raised by human society are manifold, intricate, and immense; and, however firm our convictions may be that Christ is himself their one and only solution, yet the solution of a difficult problem must, of necessity, be itself difficult." The work of social redemption demands careful and earnest preparation on the part of the human co-worker with Christ. The first step in the solution of any problem is a thorough understanding of the conditions of that problem. Realizing this fact, the immediate purpose of the Union is an educational one. The members form a co-operative society for the study of social problems. "We begin with no elaborate programme, but with the intention of striving earnestly to know what are the actual economic and social facts which confront us to-day in our own country, to ascertain the nature of the underlying principles, and to seek to discover the methods which must be followed to bring about improved social conditions. * * * Our ultimate purpose is the establishment of righteous social relations."

The educational purpose of the Union must commend itself to every thinking man. We have had too much of the "panacea" policy in relation to social problems. The serious student of our present social order, or perhaps we should say social disorder, realizes that no one man or set of men with a ready-made theory for the reconstruction of society holds the principle of social salvation within the narrow limits of this theory. Many of us are willing to accept the broad statement of the Christian Social Union that in the practical application of the religion of Christ lies the ultimate solution of the problems which threaten the very existence of our present social organization; we all must recognize the good sense of the Union in proceeding to study actual social conditions, leaving the application of the remedy to the suggestion of experience.

The methods of the Union are in strict accordance with the educational theory of its functions. Pamphlets dealing with topics of social and economic interest are published and distributed to its members, stimulating and directing their thought. Among the recent publications is an interesting and timely address entitled "The Christian Minister and Sociology," by Prof. J. R. Commons of Oberlin College. This is supplemented by a very valuable "Popular Bibliography of Sociology" compiled by Prof. Commons. A translation of an address by Prof. Wagner of the University of Berlin, one of the greatest of modern economists, is promised, and similar suggestive publications will be issued as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Union will warrant. These publications may be obtained free on application to Prof. R. T. Ely, Secretary, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The Union encourages the formation of local unions or branches for the discussion of social questions and local conditions. Branches are already in existence in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Mankato, Minn., Unionville, Conn., Wellesley College, and at Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn. Others will soon be organized. It is the purpose of these local unions to make a systematic study of the writings of standard authorities. Dr. Ely's "Social Aspects of Christianity" and Schaeffle's "Quintessence of Socialism" are recommended as suitable books with which to make a beginning. In addition to a consideration of the theories of special students of social questions, the branches make studies of local conditions, and thus render possible the practical application of theory to actual local needs. The local unions are the vital centres of the Christian Social Union movement. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the work which these local unions may do by bringing together earnest men and women, and inspiring them with an intelligent zeal for rational social reform.

Such an organization as the Christian Social Union cannot exist in any other atmosphere than that of broadest catholicity.

Its very aim implies that its sympathies are as broad and as deep as human needs. At first glance the organization of the union seems to belie its principle, for at present the membership is limited to those connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. But this limitation exists purely as a consideration of policy and expediency. For administrative and other practical reasons those who were instrumental in forming the Union thought that for the present the objects of the society could be best promoted by working with an existing organization, and, using the means best adapted to their end, they determined to identify it with the Episcopal Church. Members of other denominations have become interested in the work, and have made inquiries regarding it. The co-operation of all interested in the social regeneration of the race is warmly welcomed. The Union is in most thorough sympathy with all organizations and individuals working for the common cause of humanity.

A glance at the list of officers reveals the character of the movement which the Christian Social Union represents. The president is Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New York. The vice-presidents are Rev. Robert T. Holland, S. T. D., Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Rev. E. N. Potter, S. T. D., President of Hobart College, W. Preston Johnston, LL. D., President of Tulane University, and Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D. Henry A. Oakley, Esq., President of the Continental Trust Company of New York, is treasurer. Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, well known to all students of economics and sociology, holds what is really the most important office in the union, the secretaryship.

The membership at present approximates five hundred and fifty, and is rapidly increasing. Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of Boston has been appointed provisional organizer, and is now travelling through the United States explaining the character and objects of the union, and perfecting its organization.

RUSSIANS IN BOSTON.

BY MISS GOLDE BAMBER.

If you would take a walk with me through the crowded quarter of the city inhabited by the Russian immigrants, and would listen to the story, from their own lips, of the oppression and misery they have suffered in Russia, your indignation and sympathy would be so thoroughly aroused that, instead of asking, "Is there room for them here?" you would offer them a helping hand, and would open your homes and your hearts to them, "for mankind are one in spirit."

In a miserable alley I came across a family from Kurland who had landed a few days previous. Their baggage, clothing, and bedding, by some mismanagement, or worse, had been detained in Hamburg. The little children were ill with the measles, contracted on ship-board, and the parents looked utterly discouraged amid their strange and bare surroundings. They were both young, however, vigorous and intelligent, and six months hence I shall be likely to find their condition much improved, since the head of the family is master of a good trade.

In going about from one poor tenement to another one discovers, at a glance, whether the occupants have trades or not. Among the immigrants there are carpenters, painters, plumbers, copper-smiths, shoe-makers, cabinet-makers, in fact representatives of all trades. All the workmen employed in renovating and re-fitting the house at 98 Chambers Street, occupied by the Russian Hebrew Industrial School, were Russian immigrants. They seem to give general satisfaction wherever employed. A prominent furrier on Washington Street, and a firm in the roofing business on Harrison Avenue, tell me that they find these men wonderfully painstaking and industrious, though not as quick as their fellow-workmen.

The misery weighs heavily, indeed, upon those families whose head has no trade. In that case, however, I invariably find the women nobly taking up the burden and struggling to keep body and soul together. I found such a family one morning at ten o'clock without fire or breakfast. The mother and daughter were busily sewing, finishing pantaloons. The utmost that they had been able to make was thirty-six cents a day, and the father had not been able to add very much to this sum from the profits of his peddling.

Wretchedness seems to culminate in a dingy cellar on Morton Street. Stooping low and entering, one is confronted by darkness, however sunny the day. I was grateful to the spark from a diminutive kitchen fire that enabled me to distinguish objects. Leaning against a mass of feather beds, I discovered the father, who had just come in from selling shoe-lacings on the street. He had not been able to endure the bitter cold outside, because of his insufficient clothing. He was six feet tall and very broad, looking, for all the world, like an Italian bandit. Such a man ought to be a porter, but his unfamiliarity with our language has, so far, prevented his finding anything better to do than selling a bunch of leather lacings in the street. Beside him stood a bright-looking boy of fourteen, with his blacking-brushes strapped to his back. The intense cold had driven him home, also. The wife and mother, with the little one tugging at her skirts, told me, in very good German, that they were driven from Lebau, having had barely time to gather up their household effects. They were not natives of Lebau, but had come, originally, from Lithuania, so were not allowed to remain. The tears rolled down her cheeks as she spoke of their former pretty home, where they had all been so comfortable and happy. The husband had been a grain-dealer, and, as proofs of her industry, she opened a strong wicker hamper and showed me crocheted tidies, and stockings knitted by her own hand, saying that in Lebau she had dyed the wool herself, and that she could also card and spin. Now she could find nothing to do but scrubbing and washing, and not enough of that to buy bread for them all.

In another alley at the South End I found an unhappy woman, lying sick in bed; nobody to prepare food for her or her children, who were too small to be of any assistance. The little ones, four in number, were huddled in a corner, almost naked. A lady physician in attendance had kindly furnished medicine, and begged me to send a nurse to the poor creature, who had almost perished for lack of care.

Further down town I found another woman, lying on a hard mattress, with her new-born baby, scarcely any covering, and dependent for food upon neighbors almost as poor as herself. In both of these cases the husbands were trying to earn their daily bread. One had been obliged to leave the city, after repeated efforts to find work, and was peddling stationery in the neighboring towns.

In spite of willing hearts and hands, these cases are so numerous that it seems well-nigh impossible to relieve all the misery. Some of these homes are not models of cleanliness, but it is not to be wondered at. Consider that in Russia these unfortunates have been driven into the foulest quarters of the cities, herded together like animals. If, by chance, one family made a brave showing, they were thought to be too well off; the cupidity of some petty officer was aroused and everything was seized. It was better to conceal every appearance of tidiness and comfort. Thus these people lost their regard for appearances and were degraded.

But arouse their self-respect; let them feel that America offers the same opportunities to all, rich and poor; give them time to assimilate American ideas, then note the change, not only in their homes, but in their very carriage. After visiting the hovels of those immigrants who have just landed in a strange country, degraded and humiliated by the wrongs inflicted by their native land, go into the tidy, cheerful homes of those whose children have attended the public schools for six months or a year.

The Russian Hebrew Industrial School has also played an important part in Americanizing parents and children. The school encourages and fosters loyalty to this country, eradi-

cates superstition and uncouthness, and teaches self-reliance, cleanliness, and morality. The reflex influence is felt by the parents, and is apparent in their homes.

There is no reason why these Russian immigrants should not become good citizens of the future. A proof of their industry and probity may be found cited in the current number of the *Century Magazine*. In the article, "The Jews of New York," one reads, "We find their appeals for aid often take the form of pleading requests for work; the large majority keep the places found for them. They quickly become self-supporting in this country of workers. Not one of the 3,833 for whom employment was found in 1890 was reported to the office as dishonest." Being strictly temperate, they are workmen to be relied upon, never losing a day through over-indulgence in liquor. Think of the gain in comfort to the family, and the loss to the police court, this statement implies!

They are a wonderfully healthy race of people, and many of our leading physicians have expressed surprise at their immunity from disease in spite of hardship and privation. During epidemics of influenza or children's diseases the attendance at the Russian Hebrew Industrial School is not noticeably decreased, when, at the same time, there is a great falling off at the public schools. This is probably owing to the food; however simple, it is properly prepared. Wherever you may go, especially on Fridays, you will see delicious loaves of home-made bread in an endless variety of shapes, a nourishing soup simmering over the fire; and, if any meat is visible in these poor homes, however small the quantity, the quality will be excellent.

Then the Russians prepare a great many dishes that come under the head of *mehl-speise*, the principal ingredient of which is *mehl*, or flour. These often take the place of soup and meat, and form a nourishing and inexpensive diet.

Jedes Land hat die Juden die es verdient — Every land has the Jews it deserves — and Boston seems determined to have the best. Inspired by one noble couple, the Israelites of Boston bravely take up the burden laid upon them by the

crowding to these shores of their unfortunate co-religionists. They are ably seconded in their work by generous citizens of other faiths, and not only give temporary relief, prevent the immigrants from becoming state charges, but assist them to become self-supporting Americans, of whom this country will one day be proud.

This is effected not only by means of the numerous societies already established, but by personal service. Much is effected by visiting these people in their own homes, convincing them that they are not "strangers in a strange land," but that a friend stands ready with sympathy and encouragement. You will not find them embittered against their fellowmen, in spite of the wrongs they have suffered. They are sanguine and hopeful, anxious to prove their ability to appreciate the full rights and privileges of citizenship and equality.

HEBREW IMMIGRATION.

THE pressure of religious and social persecution has driven large numbers of Hebrews from Russia, and, very naturally, a considerable portion of this emigration has arrived in this country. We have had occasion once and again to notice the intelligent efforts made by Hebrew gentlemen of the first character and position in New York and Boston, to meet this wave, and to prepare for the unfortunate persons who are thus compelled to change their home. In Boston, alone, we received more than two thousand Jews from Russia in the course of the last year. An intelligent and active committee attends immediately to their needs, has provided an industrial school for them, and takes such measures as it can for the purpose of distributing them in the interior of the country. The old motto, "Stimulate the absorbents," is always appropriate in handling large numbers of immigrants from abroad, and is especially important here.

In every such case a certain prejudice exists in manufacturing communities against the arrival of a considerable number

of immigrants in parties of laboring men, and, to a certain extent, workingmen have a fear that the labor market or the market for skilled work may be affected in a way injurious to their interests by the arrival of a large number of people, who, it is supposed, will "put down wages." We use the words *labor* and *work* in their original contrasted meaning — a meaning in which *labor* was originally used for drudgery, and *work* for the power of the spirit over matter. It is to be wished that this use of language might be more general than it is.

It is hardly desirable to fight a battle for introducing parties of the Hebrew workmen into places where they are not wanted, if the workmen are to starve while the battle is going on. There is no doubt that, up and down through the country, there are many places where unskilled laboring men who cannot speak the English language will be of use, and it is clear enough that there are many places where skilled workmen — and some of these Hebrew exiles are skilled workmen — may be of use also. We take pleasure, therefore, in printing the important circulars which the United Hebrew Charities of New York has issued in the month of January, because we believe that, in different parts of this country to which **LEND A HAND** will go, intelligent and philanthropic people will be glad to interest themselves in finding, though, perhaps, only in single cases, homes for the people who are thus thrown upon an American welcome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1892.

Dear Sir :—

Owing to the recent persecution of the Hebrews in Russia, mainly due to religious intolerance, a large number of them are driven to this country to seek a home and refuge. These poor victims of despotism and fanaticism strongly appeal to our sympathies, as they do to those of all liberty-loving, enlightened Americans, and we are making every effort to procure for them suitable employment, which will enable them to earn a living. As they are a law-abiding, God-fearing, patient, industrious, and frugal people, they prove, as a rule, after a brief trial, and when

once accustomed to their new surroundings, a desirable and welcome body of male and female workers.

In the great variety of industrial employments in which we have succeeded in placing them, so far, they have given entire satisfaction, and we beg to earnestly request that you may give some of them a trial in your works, feeling confident that they will fulfil all reasonable requirements, and justify your and our interest in the attempt to make them self-supporting. There are many skilled mechanics among their number, as well as families who have some experience and are well fitted to become operatives in mills and factories.

This society takes especial care in the selection of suitable employees in every case, pays their transportation, and looks, in general, after their physical and moral welfare, and co-operates with employers to make them useful workers.

Thousands have thus been aided by us; scarcely any complaints have reached us, while those who have given them a trial, as a rule, make application for more of their number, especially in the case of families with grown children.

Kindly advise us whatever your special wants may be, whether of families or of single men and women, and they will receive our immediate and careful attention.

We enclose a report for the month of January and order-blank for your disposal.

By aiding us in this humane work you will confer a great favor and receive the gratitude of this society. Please address,

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR REICHOW, Manager.

The following described hands are awaiting employment through our agency :

214 Families with children able to work ; }
600 Strong men as laborers. } unskilled hands.

65 Tinsmiths and solderers.

42 Machinists, locksmiths, and blacksmiths.

52 Weavers on hand-looms, but fit to learn work on power-looms.

18 Knitters on hand-looms, but fit to learn work on power-looms.

24 Embroiderers and designers.

60 Sewing-machine operators on shirts.

- 32 Tailors and sewing-machine operators on coats.
 24 " " " " pants.
 40 Carpenters.
 16 Painters.
 36 Cigarmakers and bunchmakers.
 20 Tanners.

And all kinds of skilled and half-skilled mechanics and clerical help.

The following blank is sent out to employers of work-people, and its suggestions will, perhaps, be useful to those who wish to correspond with the society :—

The Employment Department of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City, Central Office, 128 Second Avenue, will kindly supply the undersigned with the following described help :—

.....family....., consisting of.....unskilled working persons.
Men, ages about..... Boys, ages about..... Girls ages about.....
 Mechanics..... Laborers..... Nature of the work is.....
 The prospects are..... Hours of work per week.....
 Is the work to be steady?..... Houses with..... rooms. Rent..... per mo.
 Earnings of the head of family..... per mo. Boys..... per mo. Girls..... per mo.
 How long must the hands work without wages while learning the work.....
 " " " " " on low " " " per week... Boys.... Girls....
 How many of the people must be able to speak English.....
 Expenses for fare fully paid by the undersigned.....
 How much toward it expected from our department.....
 Expenses for house furniture, housekeeping will be advanced by the undersigned.....
 " " " " " have to be defrayed by.....
 When the family shall come to work.....
 Nearest R. R. station..... Line.....
 Family will be received by undersigned at station when.....
 Family has to be brought here by your agent.....
 How far from the factory is the nearest public school.....
 How far is the nearest evening school for adults.....
 Remarks.....
 Signature,.....

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE newly-appointed director of physical training in the Boston schools shows his fitness for his position by an admirable report on the subject, just now issued. It contains a very curious and interesting history of the progress which systematic efforts for physical training, under different names, have made in America since the year 1820. All persons interested in improving the physical condition of the pupils in the public schools ought to study this report, and we cannot but hope that the publication of a document so thorough will do a great deal to hinder foolish experiments, such as have been made, alas! in so many different places. Mr. Hartwell himself says:—

“It is doubtful if anything short of a general revival of religious asceticism could relegate physical training to the mean and insignificant place assigned to it in American education before the spirit of educational innovation and reform gained sway in the early part of this century. Decade by decade, and, at times, year by year,—especially during the last thirty years,—as problems due to the growth of cities have pushed their way to the front, the question of promoting and conserving the bodily health of pupils, in school and college, has assumed larger and more portentous proportions. The intrinsic importance of physical education is sufficiently obvious, and has long been recognized, both implicitly and explicitly, in this as in other communities. Again and again, enthusiastic attempts have been made to combine and correlate bodily training with mental and moral teaching. But so far no important city or town in the United States has succeeded in maintaining, for ten consecutive years, a genuine and adequate system of physical education. Of private and endowed institutions, belonging either to the school or col-

lege grade, only a very small number have achieved real success in this field. The reasons for this ill-success are not far to seek, and may be traced, speaking broadly, to the readiness of the public, and educators, as well, to espouse heterogeneous and superficial views of physical education, and to adopt hap-hazard and make-shift schemes of procedure, in ignorance or disregard of the plain teachings of science and experience."

It is impossible for us to attempt an abridgment of a paper which is very thoroughly condensed, and we are well aware that persons who are really interested in the subject will wish to read the whole of the report. It closes with the following statements as to the present position of the Normal School of Gymnastics, the institution which gives hope that the schools of Boston in the future may receive their training in physical culture in a systematic way:—

"The Boston Normal School of Gymnastics had its beginning in October, 1888, when, at Mrs. Hemenway's invitation, a woman's class, composed of twenty-five public-school teachers, was formed for the purpose of testing, under the instruction of a trained Swede, the adaptability of the Ling gymnastics to use in the Boston schools. The experiment proved so satisfactory that, on April 25, 1889, Mrs. Hemenway offered to provide similar instruction, for one year, without expense to the city, for one hundred teachers of the public schools, who should be permitted to use the Ling gymnastics in their several schools. June 25 the school board voted to accept this offer, and in the ensuing September the class was formed. In September, 1889, the board accepted, 'with grateful appreciation, the generous offer of Mrs. Mary Hemenway to provide a teacher of the Ling system of gymnastics, for service in the Normal School, free of expense to the city.' Mrs. Hemenway's further offer to provide free instruction 'for those masters and sub-masters who may desire to make a thorough study of the Ling system for the benefit of the Boston public schools,' was accepted by the board on October 22. Mrs. Hemenway continued to maintain the 'mas-

ters' class,' and to provide the Normal School with a special teacher of Ling gymnastics throughout the school year 1890-91. The 'masters' class' numbered 50 in 1889-90, and 57 in 1890-91. In 1889-90 there were 190 women engaged in teaching in the public schools who received instruction in the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. In 1890-91 the number was 140. Its first class of graduates, numbering 33, was graduated June 6, 1891. The demand for the services of graduates and pupils of this school, as special teachers of Ling gymnastics, greatly exceeds the supply."

The history of such training in Boston is condensed in the following paragraphs, with which Mr. Hartwell's report closes. His address is, Edward Mussey Hartwell, Director of Physical Training, at the office of the School Committee, Mason Street, Boston : —

"In the preceding pages I have endeavored to give a connected account of the principal events which have signalized the history of physical education in the United States, and to suggest some of its relations to educational movement, that have occurred along other lines. The limits of a report forbid my undertaking to compare the origin and course of physical training in this country with similar phenomena of our own time and of times past in Europe. We are treading in much the same paths that have been opened elsewhere, and such a comparison might serve as a useful means of guidance and in showing the full extent of our indebtedness to foreign impulse and example. But the lessons that may be derived from our survey of the attempts and achievements in our own country and city are sufficiently numerous and distinct to throw much light upon our present needs, and upon the most hopeful course of procedure for the future. The wisdom of our plans, and the success of our endeavors to make physical training a thorough-going, genuine, and enduring part of our public-school course of instruction, will depend, very largely as it seems to me, upon the extent to which we appreciate those lessons and are guided by them.

"The movements in the interest of physical education in which Boston has shown greatest activity are those falling within the periods 1825-28, 1860-66, 1880, to the present time. For convenience of nomenclature these primary periods may be designated as the Round Hill or Beck period, the Lewis or light gymnastics period, and the Sargent or gymnasium-building period. Certain parallel or derived movements have also occurred; namely, that for the promotion of manual labor in special schools or as collegiate departments, which had its beginnings in the early twenties, and culminated in 1835 or thereabouts, when Mr. Theodore D. Weld's report—as agent of the 'Society for Promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions'—was published; the movement for popularizing physiology and hygiene, 1830 to 1850; the German Turners' movement, which, though it began so long ago as 1849, has assumed considerable proportions in the educational field, chiefly since 1885; the athletic movement, which is still flowing with full force, dates, practically, from 1870; and the present movement for the promotion of Swedish school gymnastics, whose beginning may be assigned to the year 1888. It is a noteworthy and significant fact that interest in physical training has become much diversified and comparatively definite and enlightened since 1860. This furnishes a ground for the hope that the time is at hand when what was an intermittent, inconstant interest will become a continuous and sustained interest. A comparison of the literature of the present with that of preceding periods favors the same view.

"The Round Hill period was one in which the then undeveloped and ill-understood Jahn gymnastics were enthusiastically adopted and baldly imitated. Drs. Beck, Follen, and Lieber were men of trained intelligence, but neither the general nor the professional public was prepared to afford them generous and sustained support as exponents of physical education. They were diverted into more attractive and remunerative fields, and no attempt was made to make good their loss either by securing trained talent from abroad, or by attempting to train up competent teachers in their stead.

"The Lewis period was characterized by more of spontaneous activity than its predecessors. By reason of the measures which prepared the way for it, and the fact that the teachers and managers of public schools were aroused to action, a distinct advance was made towards making physical training an integral factor in public school and collegiate instruction. It was a period when an almost unquestioning reliance on home talent was the rule. It was characterized by rather crude methods, and by vague and uncritical views; since those most prominent at the time either ignored or scorned the lessons of German, French, and Swedish experience in the same field. It should not be forgotten that the idea which is becoming dominant at the present time, namely, that teachers of school gymnastics require special and adequate normal training, first took practical shape in institutions established for that purpose in the Lewis period. To my mind the distinctive characteristic of the present interest in physical training is to be found in the growing conviction that trained intelligence must be employed to supplement and re-enforce enlightened enthusiasm, and in the desire of the benefactors and governors of educational foundations to provide ways and means for developing and seconding such intelligence. Practical illustrations of this conviction and desire are to be found in the decisive steps recently taken by the Turnerbund to enlarge the scope and to increase the efficiency of its Seminar; in the establishment and expansion of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics; in the multiplication of summer schools and all-the-year schools of gymnastics; in the establishment of physical training departments in our own Normal School and in other normal schools that have been named; in the recent vote of the Board of Supervisors of Boston to make physical training one of the elective subjects of examination open to aspirants to their higher grade certificates; and in the very recent announcement, both by Cornell University and Harvard University, of four years' courses in physical training leading to the academic degrees of A. B. or B. S.

"It is clear, I think, that physical training is assuming new dignity and proportions, that the whole question is passing into a new phase, and is destined to take on higher structural forms and to develop new powers and functions in the evolution of a better type of man upon the earth."

OUT-DOOR ALMS.

THE city of Hartford is often spoken of as a place in which the people get more out of Life than do the people of most cities. They have beautiful homes, they have easy communication with the rest of the world, they have institutions which have been well proved for centuries, and they are so rich that they are not obliged to work with the desperate energy of people who are starving. They think themselves—and, perhaps, correctly—that there is no considerable municipality in the world whose members, in the aggregate, hold so much property.

They are, at the same time, a kindly and liberal people, quite indisposed, in their private affairs, to follow Poor Richard's rules into their absurdities. They do not wish to grind the faces of the poor. It is not sixty years since they hardly knew of a poor person in the town. Pauperism and even poverty were occasional exotics, and there were twenty people to relieve a sporadic case, for one case to be relieved.

Under these congenial circumstances Hartford has become more and more the home—one may say the not uncomfortable home—of people who did not much care to work, as well as for people who do. As always happens in such cases, the old-fashioned system of out-door relief of the poor enlarged itself, while a generous public spirit provided, at the same time, for cases of distress, of body or of mind, which were, in any sort, permanent. It proved rather difficult to tell who had the responsibility for what the experts call out-door cases. What was certain was that the people of Hartford did

not mean that any one should starve, or should freeze, and, with a more than liberal expenditure, this determination has been carried forward, with a larger and larger total of expense every year, as may well be imagined.

The results of what must be called a system so good-natured, and, at the same time, so unscientific, were a large expenditure, with increasing visible pauperism, of which one result has come which may be called even fortunate to those of us who are engaged in the careful relief of the poor and in the abolition of pauperism. At a town meeting, held in October, 1890, Professor J. J. McCook, a clergyman well known for his careful study of economic subjects connected with philanthropy, moved that the selectmen be limited in the next year's expenses to the sum of \$15,000. This resolution was amended so that the sum was raised to \$25,000, and then passed. A second vote was proposed, by Gov. Bulkeley, that a committee should be raised to confer with the selectmen as to the matter of out-door alms. This committee was appointed. It consisted of Rev. J. J. McCook, and Messrs. A. E. Burr, Judson H. Root, Charles E. Gross, and W. B. Clark. They made a thorough investigation of the whole set of customs which had grown up in the matter, and their report, now published, proves a very valuable addition to the careful literature, which is quite too scanty, of the important subject of "Out-Door Relief."

The following tables, which are curious in their details, have been prepared by them, and have a curious interest for all persons engaged in charity relief: —

TABLE I.—HARTFORD COMPARED WITH 38 AMERICAN CITIES.

A. D. 1885.

CITY.	Population.	Gross Expense for Out-door Relief.	Net Expense for All Relief.	Tax <i>per capita</i> for All Relief.	Tax <i>per capita</i> for Out-door Relief.
Hartford.....	45,000	\$40,372.84	\$93,341.73	\$2.07	\$.90
New Haven.....	76,000	38,406.75	98,935.64	1.30	.51
Bridgeport.....	36,000	25,362.62	57,278.64	1.03	.73
Waterbury.....	28,000	12,919.58	22,664.30	.81	.46
Norwich.....	25,000	23,503.75	38,694.68	1.54	.94
Meriden.....	25,000	12,004.53	18,860.24	.74	.48
New Britain.....	17,000	15,072.69	23,651.64	1.39	.89
Norwalk.....	16,000	3,723.81	9,939.20	.62	.35
Danbury.....	15,000	4,807.51	10,977.35	.73	.52
Derby.....	15,000	6,959.16	12,392.63	.82	.46
New London.....	12,000	5,750.77	13,384.39	1.11	.48
Stamford.....	14,000	8,398.08	.....	.....	.60
<i>Connecticut,</i> 12 Cities. Total, }	324,000	\$198,961.49	\$379,812.84	Av. \$1.22	Av. \$.61
Boston.....	390,406	\$95,804.06	\$547,595.35	\$1.40	\$.25
Worcester.....	68,383	16,578.96	40,285.40	.59	.24
Lowell.....	61,051	17,981.00	66,311.96	1.03	.58
Springfield.....	37,577	5,268.08	25,103.74	.66	.44
Fall River.....	56,863	.....	53,090.00	.93	.....
<i>Massachusetts,</i> 5 Cities. Total, }	617,280	\$135,632.10	\$732,296.45	Av. \$1.16	Av. \$.24
Providence.....	120,000	\$6,022.70	\$18,606.51	\$0.16	\$.05
Bangor.....	18,000	4,945.00	11,836.03	.66	.27
Rutland.....	12,500	6,319.52	9,935.59	.79	.51
Pawtucket.....	22,000	.....	9,997.26	.45	.....
Concord.....	14,000	.....	10,894.75	.77	.....
<i>Other N. E. Cities,</i> 5 Cities. Total, }	186,500	\$17,287.22	\$61,270.14	Av. \$.33	Av. \$.12
New York.....	1,325,000	\$32,051.52	\$981,356.20	\$.74	\$.24
Kings County, N. Y., of which Brooklyn constitutes 13-14.....	700,000	0	286,760.11	.41	0
Buffalo.....	225,000	52,452.85	162,148.92	.72	.23
Albany.....	100,000	17,092.94	53,957.49	.51	.17
<i>New York,</i> 4 Cities. Total, }	2,350,000	\$101,597.31	\$1,484,222.72	Av. \$.63	Av. \$.43

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CITY.	Population.	Gross Expense for Outdoor Relief.	Net Expense for All Relief.	Tax per capita for all Relief.	Tax per capita for Out-door Relief.
Philadelphia	928,000	\$20,000.00	\$336,346.20	\$.36	\$.022
Pittsburg	200,000	32,528.23	88,066.86	.44	.16
Allegheny	90,000	10,377.74	35,028.59	.39	.12
Scranton & District.....	77,000	8,942.14	36,346.74	.47	.12
Baltimore	425,000	0	154,400.00	.36	0
<i>Penn. and Maryland, {</i> 5 Cities. Total, {	1,720,000	\$71,848.11	\$650,188.39	Av. \$.38	Av. \$.04
Chicago	700,000	\$117,376.49	\$654,397.26	.79	.17
Cleveland.....	185,000	23,491.56	54,204.64	.29	.13
Detroit.....	160,000	37,495.55	90,513.42	.56	.23
Milwaukee	158,500	28,172.40	59,076.69	.37	.18
Toledo.....	75,000	.....	21,767.46	.29	.....
Charleston (figures for 1882)	49,984	.....	36,248.34	.72	.....
Norfolk.....	26,188	.....	16,822.50	.64	.....
<i>Western and Southern, {</i> 7 Cities. Total, {	1,354,672	\$206,536.00	\$833,030.31	Av. \$.62	Av. \$.17

SUMMARY.

STATE.	Population of the Cities Included.	Gross Expense for Outdoor Relief.	No. of Cities.	Average Tax for Outdoor Relief.	Net Expense for All Outdoor Relief.	No. of Cities.	Average Tax for All Relief.
Connecticut cities.....	324,000	\$198,961.49	12	\$.61	\$379,812.84	11	\$.122
Massachusetts cities.....	617,280	\$135,632.10	4	.24	732,206.45	5	1.16
Other New England cities.....	186,500	17,287.22	3	.09	61,470.14	5	.33
New York cities.....	2,350,000	101,597.11	3	.04	1,484,222.72	4	.63
Pennsylvania and Md. cities..	1,720,000	71,848.11	4	.05	63,188.39	5	.38
Western and Southern cities..	1,354,672	206,536.00	4	.17	833,030.31	7	.62
	6,228,452	\$532,900.74	18	\$.11	\$3,761,008.01	26	\$.60

The report covers the several subjects of "temporary relief" and the definition of those words; the care of the sick; payments for rent; the burial of the dead; hospitals; insanity; orphan asylums, and the almshouse. After a chapter of general deductions, which amount to this, that the system was defective in itself, and that it has not been thoroughly worked, the report concludes with the following general recommendations. They will prove valuable in other communities :—

" Reform the system, then, if you can and will; but, meanwhile, and in any event, enforce the law, carefully, intelligently, energetically, humanely; just as it is; as long as it is. Find out and record, in every instance, where people 'belong' and what their estate is. Remove them to their town, or state, or country, when they have become chargeable to us, before the expiration of the limit fixed by the law. Stop maintaining people outside of the almshouse as soon and as often as you possibly can. See that what you give in aid is bestowed upon proper persons in the shape of necessary articles. Take everything into your own hands, provisioning, clothing, burying. Examine at first; keep examining frequently thereafter. Make and publish rules concerning all these matters, so that no one may plead ignorance. Reduce out-door alms to a minimum. We do not recommend its absolute discontinuance, though Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, and other places, have, virtually, done so, and men of eminence as administrators, and of great benevolence, favor it. It can be cut down to very nearly the vanishing point without, in our opinion, greatly increasing the other branches of our expenditure. Possibly they might all be reduced simultaneously. Such, at least, has been the experience of more than one community.

" In all these ways, steadily persevered in, take away from this town its evil pre-eminence.

" There is a species of crab, so the naturalists tell us, which comes into the world with all the organs of his kind fully developed. Presently he fastens himself upon a fish and

begins to draw his life from it. And now, by degrees, he parts with one organ after another, until, finally, he has nothing left in active use except mouth and stomach and apparatus for reproduction and for holding on. Such is the professional pauper. Such, we believe, by all the symptoms, has come to be the state of a considerable percentage of our assisted population. They have lost their own manhood. They have put themselves and their families into a position of humiliating dependence and tutelage; and their example is infectious. They are the product of time and even of heredity. The first selectman has alluded, in one of his reports, to the generation-after-generation paupers that he has been called upon to provide for. It may, therefore, take time to root them out. But a beginning ought to be made, and it ought to be made now. Neglect of the law is chiefly responsible for their existence. Execute the law, and they will surely, if slowly, disappear. Nor will they die in the operation. Our recommendation is as beneficent for them as it is wholesome for us.

"The foregoing conclusions have been reached after long and careful study. This committee has not spared itself. Made up of busy men, it has gladly placed its time at the disposal of the town. We have taken nothing for granted. We have obtained our facts from first sources. We have no reason to believe that we have always escaped error, but we venture to think that none of our mistakes will prove to be of real importance.

"Following the terms of our commission we have neither investigated nor attacked the selectmen. We have conferred with them formally several times, informally very often. And we bear cheerful witness to the courtesy with which we and our suggestions have been received by them, as we trust they will not fail to bear witness to our own courteous treatment of them. We are glad to say that the business of the office is conducted in a systematic manner in most things. The defects are chiefly due to a failure to adhere rigidly at all times to the system in existence. In some statistical matters,

indeed, our selectmen's office has reached a degree of scientific excellence which is not often surpassed in this country. Furthermore, things appear in the annual reports under their proper names. As already stated, a better showing, even, might occasionally be made with complete truthfulness. There has been no suppression of facts in any matter of importance, and, so far as we know, no deliberate suppression in anything. And in any strictures that we may seem to have made upon the Board of Selectmen or their chairman, it must be distinctly understood that we have been dealing with a system, and not with individuals or any individual. We have not the shadow of a doubt concerning the complete integrity of the administrators of this important branch of our public affairs, and have no reason for entertaining any such doubt."

The valuable report of Prof. McCook and his associates closes with an appendix containing large information from foreign countries obtained for the use of the committee, which is of the first value. We are all indebted to the committee and to the town for so large and important additions to the general knowledge of the subject.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

BY A. BLAIR THAW, M. D.

A SERMON on the Gospel of Wealth was delivered last Sunday night from one of the city pulpits; a lay sermon in more senses than one.

This gospel seems to consist, mainly, in the idea of wealth as a public trust, to be administered in the life-time of the possessor. And it is proposed to spread the gospel by the sword, in the shape of a graded system of inheritance taxation, which, at an average of twenty per cent., would, at present, produce an annual national income of three hundred million dollars.

That such a tax would be a sure cure for all the ills of the social body, as the speaker seems to believe, is not proved; though it may, perhaps, be safely assumed to be as good a specific as the single tax on land, besides being more easily and surely collectible.

And in the light of laws already existing, in Great Britain and Switzerland, for instance, and in some of the states, it seems to offer much greater probabilities for further legislation.

The administration of such a tax is another problem.

It is, perhaps, chiefly interesting to us for the indirect effect it would have towards making better men and women of those to whom great wealth has become a moral burden; and the present power of this gospel is indicated in the multiplication of institutes and foundations of various kinds, more or less wisely and unselfishly conceived and planned.

The preacher, like many prophets of our day, shows us, in conclusion, a picture of the good time coming through the evolution of machinery of all kinds, including man!

But he also points out one more way of helping men and women, with whom we are concerned, rather than with man; a way that will more surely, as usual, reach their children, for it is a way to reach the most hopelessly-submerged class of all.

To establish such a system of taxation is to drive the unfortunate camel through the eye of the needle perforce and by statute duly enacted. He will be compelled to lop off some of his surplus wealth of humps; and, by changing his habits, he may even change his nature. For the preacher realizes the possibility of a higher power than ambition or fear of public opinion, greater than the hope of reward or the fear of punishment, and that is, the simple duty of every man to bear his own burden, and his neighbor's as well. This is the immediate suggestion, as usual, while the brighter hope, as usual again, is for the coming generations.

The address mentioned is the first of a series for young men, to be given by distinguished speakers on their special

subjects, viz.: politics, physical training and morals, the literary life, and the religious life or what crowns all. This first address, therefore, was not a lay sermon, but the expert testimony of a specialist, and it ought to be considered as such.

In this age of specialism the old professions, learned and unlearned, are seen to overlap each other, in so far as they touch upon the essentials of human life; the preacher and the doctor have most difficulty in keeping up with the times, for their business is human life itself.

If the layman and secular methods are coming to the front in religious matters, it does not, necessarily, mean that the priest does not know his business, but indicates, rather, a rapidly-growing impression that in this path, most of all, every man must bear his own burden.

Dr. McGlynn, of the Anti-Poverty Society, speaking recently, in his very interesting way, upon certain vague but not altogether unreasonable rumors of the possibility of having an American pope, hailed such a possibility as the first great step towards the secularizing, on republican principles, of the internal economy of the Catholic church, and towards spiritualizing the great central forces of the church, so long wasted and corrupted by the struggle for temporal power, and, with this, a deepening of its real spiritual forces everywhere.

Our first sermon showed us a millennium coming through machinery and science; here is one to come through the spiritual machinery of the church.

The Salvation Army are hard at work in the same direction, too, having just established a Shelter here, their first social work in New York.

And, not to be behind the times, Tammany Hall opens a crusade, with a corporation of its chieftains, formed to turn old Castle Garden into a sort of People's Palace, or Tammany Kindergarten, as it has been called. But here is a difference: Tammany's millennium is already at hand! It is enough for many moderate spirits to hope for the good time coming

when Tammany shall be no more. Those who know something about it have some hope from the votes of the new Jewish colonies in down-town districts. They have many clubs of their own, and from the time of Solomon have sought wisdom as well as wealth.

The new Excise Bill shows us Tammany rejoicing in his strength, but its very boldness will give strength to his enemies.

As for Castle Garden it was hoped that the old building might be made a municipal lodging-house.

Among new movements actually under way here, the winter work of St. John's Guild should be mentioned. This name is misleading, and greatly restricts the influence of the society, which is wholly unsectarian. The summer work of the Guild, with its seaside home and daily boat excursions for mothers and children, is well known as the largest of many such summer charities.

Out of this work has grown the idea of small winter hospitals for children, which they hope some day to see developed all over the city. Their first hospital will soon be opened.

There is, relatively speaking, no room for children in the hospitals of New York, except for surgical cases, though several new wards have been opened for them lately.

For sick babies, especially, there was little chance before the Babies' Hospital was opened, some five years ago. Mothers were known to have wandered from place to place, and, finally, to see their babies die in their arms. In the summer months there is a good deal of medical visiting for babies, under various organizations, viz.: the Board of Health, the Children's Aid Society, and the *Evening World*.

But for very sick babies under two years of age, and in the winter-time, there is very little, the Babies' Hospital, with about thirty cribs, being but a drop in the bucket.

St. John's Guild propose to take children from three to twelve years of age into their new hospital. Their idea of small hospitals, and many of them, is a most important feat-

ure, and ought to keep them in closer sympathy with their patients and the families of patients than is possible in the overgrown hospitals for adults. At the same time the scientific and educational value of these hospitals for babies and children ought to be great.

In regard to the question sometimes raised, on ethical grounds, as to the mothers leaving their children in hospitals, the implication that they do not care for their children will be dismissed by a visit to a sick child in its home; and the difficulty in persuading them to leave their children in the hospital, excepting the too frequent cases where the child would be left at home alone or with a slightly older baby while the mother is out at work, is one of the problems of the hospital work.

The educational influence of such hospitals upon the mothers and upon the older children might be made, or, indeed, necessarily will be, an important feature. The mothers are glad to learn the ordinary rules for feeding, etc., and apply them so far as they are able. Everything of this kind is most encouraging; another instance is the remark heard recently from the mother of a girl who had attended the cooking-school here, that, since the child had learned to do so many things for the table, the men seemed to stay at home nights.

The movement towards hospitals for children is only one more indication of the growing tendency to paraphrase an old saw: take care of the children, and the men and women will take care of themselves. This implies a suspicion as to the probability rather than the possibility of regeneration. For there is a regeneration that consists, chiefly, in the step from unconscious to conscious development; and which is generally preceded by a slip of some kind, a step backward, and is attended by many "growing pains." It is sometimes urged that the whole race is about to enter such a state. But in the meanwhile, and especially in order to succeed with reasonable methods, and measures of more or less cold calculation, it will be safe to follow another paraphrase of the same proverb: take care of the individual, and the race will take care of itself: or Lend a Hand.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S SOCIAL SCHEME.

THE following letter has been written by Lord Onslow, the governor of New Zealand : " Before I got your letter I had arranged a meeting with General Booth, and to do all I could to help him. He had luncheon with me yesterday and met the Premier, and we discussed his scheme, which I am very anxious to see tried here. First, because I believe no climate of all the British possessions is so suitable to *la petite* culture, bees, dairying, fruit-growing, viticulture, etc., as New Zealand, possessing, as it does, some half-dozen climates, varying from that of Edinburgh to that of Sicily ; and, secondly, because it is the only colony where laws provide for special settlements, such as General Booth proposes, and where it would, therefore, not be difficult to establish an 'Over-the-Sea Colony' on lines similar to existing settlements. We propose to set apart 5,000 acres or less of bush land, to be selected by an expert, and, if the experiment proves successful, we can, by reserving land adjoining for a limited period, increase the area. Local option is the law of the land, and the government have power to limit licensing areas ; the Salvation Army settlement could thus be made its own licensing district, and exercise its option as to a public-house. Should thirty children or more be in the settlement, the government will build a school, and the roads leading to the settlement would be made by the settlers and paid by the government. Under these conditions, I think the settlement, should have every prospect of success. There are many such settlements in existence, some created by the government to get rid of the unemployed difficulty. These have not been successful, because the settlers use this argument, 'The government sent us here, and the government have got to help us out, whether we work or are idle.' On the other hand, a group of settlers from this island of the Province of Canterbury have settled on their own account within a mile or two of the former, and are most thriving "

LAW AND ORDER.

THE LAW AND ORDER MOVEMENT.—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

THE movement to form voluntary associations of citizens for the purpose of securing a better enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of society, especially those laws placing restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors, seems to date from the year 1877. For long years previously associations had existed for the purpose of urging legislative bodies to enact more stringent laws, and such societies had met with more or less success in nearly all the states of the Union, until the statute-books were filled with laws that were not enforced, and which resulted in no appreciable change for the better.

In March, 1877, the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., invited a number of gentlemen of influence to meet in his parlor in East Nineteenth Street, New York City. That meeting resulted in the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which has the same object, and works by the same methods, as the Law and Order Leagues. Indeed, I am informed that it was at first proposed to give it the name of Law and Order League. This society, during its first year of work, secured the closing of eighteen hundred liquor-shops which had been illegally licensed in the city of New York. The law under which this good work had been accomplished was then repealed. But the society has maintained the fight, and is still a mighty power for good in city and state, and the considerable reduction in the number of saloons in New York City in recent years is mainly due to its influence. The indications now are that the greatest victories of this society are still in the future rather than

in the past, and I shall be greatly disappointed if the Society for the Prevention of Crime does not in the next five years bring about such a change for the better as will astonish the pessimistic prophets of evil to come to our national existence through the large cities of the country.

THE CHICAGO LEAGUE.

In the autumn of 1877 the great railroad riots occurred in the city of Chicago. It was observed that a majority of the rioters were boys from sixteen to twenty years of age; that their headquarters were in the liquor-shops, and that nearly all were spurred on to their vicious work by the influence of intoxicating liquor. It was then remembered by the late Frederick Frelinghuyzen Elmendorf and a few friends that the law of Illinois forbade the sale of intoxicating liquor to any minor, and prohibited persons from allowing minors to loiter upon premises where such liquors were sold. A small gathering of men and women decided to attempt the formation of a society to secure the enforcement of that law. The Citizens' League, for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, formed in November, 1877, resulted from the determination of Mr. Elmendorf and his friends, among whom should always be remembered Andrew Paxton, who became the agent of the League, and remained in that position, performing most effectual service, until his death in January, 1889, often at great personal risk. Mr. Paxton was, upon two occasions, severely assaulted by the law-breakers whom he prosecuted; but this violence failed to diminish his ardor for the safety of the boys of Chicago, and he courageously maintained his side of the contest. The immediate effect of these assaults upon Mr. Paxton was to arouse the people of Chicago to an appreciation of the work, which they manifested by contributing about ten thousand dollars to continue it for another year, and by making arrangements for renewing and continuing these subscriptions from year to year.

The Chicago League was fortunate in securing at the outset the support of many of the most influential citizens of that metropolis. Among others who became officers of the League were Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Hon. Charles C. Bonney, and C. H. McCormick. The League caused the patrons of a large num-

ber of saloons to be counted, and formed an estimate that thirty thousand minors were habitually patronizing the saloons of Chicago, in violation of the law of the state of Illinois, which had stood upon the statute-book for eight years, and for the violation of which the police force had, during the whole time, made but two arrests, and failed to prosecute either case to a conviction.

Adopting for its watchword the phrase "Save the boys," the League began its work, the president, Mr. Elmendorf, and the agent, Mr. Paxton, going voluntarily from liquor-shop to liquor-shop, taking note of those where liquors were being sold to minors. Complaints followed and contests in the courts. Very soon signs began to appear in the saloon upon which were inscribed the words, "No liquors sold to minors," or, "No minors allowed here." For fifteen years this good work has been continued, with results which have astonished everybody, and none more than the original projectors of the League.

The Citizens' League of Chicago has for several years past labored to enforce the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor to drunkards as well as the one relating to minors.

This League originated the High License Law, known as the "Harper Law," which has increased the revenue of the city of Chicago from its saloons about one million five hundred thousand dollars annually, and in the state about four millions, while a considerable reduction in the number of saloons has resulted.

A State League has resulted from the organization in Chicago, and more than fifty branch Leagues have been organized, and the movement is rapidly spreading throughout the state. The influence of the work in Chicago has caused frequent appeals for light and assistance from other states, and Mr. Paxton made many trips to speak and form Leagues in other states, from New York to Nebraska. He also made two visits to Canada with satisfactory results.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1880, and for several years devoted its efforts chiefly to the enforcement of the law against the selling of intoxicating liquor on Sunday. The society seems to have been formed independently of the movement in other states, and without

knowledge on the part of its projectors that similar associations existed elsewhere. A great amount of work upon the special line selected by this society was performed during the first year of its existence, and its achievements have steadily increased from year to year. During the first year of its work this society raised about two thousand dollars; last year it raised more than ten thousand dollars to support its work.

The law enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1887, known as the "Brooks Law," under which the number of licensed liquor-shops in Philadelphia was reduced from about five thousand eight hundred to less than one thousand, was conceived, drawn, and its passage urged upon the Legislature by this society. A similar reduction of saloons has followed throughout the state.

In 1885 the Citizens' Law and Order League of Pennsylvania was organized, and in 1888 a union between that organization and the Philadelphia society was effected. Many other Leagues have been formed in other cities and towns of the Keystone State. Among these the most active and successful is at Pittsburg, where a great amount of most successful work has been done.

The 1888 meeting of the national organization and the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Law and Order Society were held simultaneously in Philadelphia on the 21st and 22d of February, 1888. On the evening of February 21st the Academy of Music, the largest auditorium in Philadelphia, was packed to its utmost capacity with the friends of law and order, and the reports then made and the addresses then delivered give a complete summary of the work that had been accomplished by this society. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Hon. A. H. Colquitt, both senators of the United States, were among the speakers. A verbatim report of the proceedings of that meeting has been published, and, therefore, it is unnecessary to go more fully into the history of the work in Pennsylvania in this article.

THE LEAGUES ELSEWHERE.

Law and Order Leagues have been formed in every state in the Union, and in some of the territories, and a number in Canada. It would make this article much too long to undertake to give a complete historical sketch of all these various organizations, numbering

now more than twelve hundred in the United States, with many in Canada.

THE CITIZENS' LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In giving the history of the formation and the work of the Citizens' Law and Order League of Massachusetts, I give my own personal experience, for I was the original projector of the organization, and have been its executive officer during its entire existence. I give the history of this organization more fully than that of any other, not because it is more interesting, not because it has accomplished greater results, but simply because it is more familiar to me, and because the experience of this organization illustrates the aim and method of the movement sufficiently to give to others desiring to initiate similar work such information as they need.

Before entering upon the history of the League it may be well for me to give a brief outline of the condition of things in Massachusetts previous to its formation, and of the law then existing. The law of Massachusetts in 1881 provided, and still so provides, that each town and city should, at its annual election, vote upon the question, "Shall licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor be granted in this city [or town]?" Under this provision two hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities voted against license and only seventy-nine for license. In the towns voting no-license absolute prohibition was the law. The licenses issued in the towns voting "yes" in answer to the question, contained many restrictive provisions, among which may be mentioned, first, "No intoxicating liquor shall be sold any person who is a minor, for his own use, the use of his parents, or that of any other person." Second, "No intoxicating liquor shall be sold on the Lord's Day, except that inn-holders may supply such liquors to persons who have resorted to their houses for food or lodging." Third, "No sale of intoxicating liquor shall be made to an intoxicated person, or to any person known to have been intoxicated within six months." Fourth, "No sale of intoxicating liquor shall be made between the hours of twelve o'clock, midnight, and six o'clock in the morning." (Since changed to eleven o'clock at night.) Fifth, "No person shall place any screen, blind, or other obstruction in his windows in such

manner as to prevent a full view of the licensed premises from the street, and the placing of such obstructions shall, of itself, make the license void." There were many other stringent provisions of the law.

It will be remembered that in 1855 the Legislature of Massachusetts had adopted the Maine law, absolute prohibition. That law had remained upon the statute-book until 1875, when it was repealed, and the local-option law described above adopted. This result seems to have been brought about, generally, by urging the argument that the law was not and could not be enforced. The petitioners for the license law urged strenuously that there were six hundred unlicensed places selling intoxicating liquor in the city of Boston alone, and they insisted that the scheme they proposed would bring about a change for the better; that a few responsible inn-keepers and victuallers would be authorized to sell intoxicating liquor to persons with food, and that the places where men congregated to treat and be treated, and to drink to intoxication, would be abolished. The new system has been on trial since 1875. Instead of six hundred unlicensed places (the largest number claimed by anybody in the city of Boston) we found nearly twenty-six hundred licensed places and about thirteen hundred unlicensed—so many places, indeed, that the competition had become so sharp that it was necessary for them to disregard all the restrictions of the law, and often to resort to downright robbery, in order to do business enough to pay expenses and make a living.

At that time there were numerous temperance societies, some of which were doing much good in the way of rescuing drunkards, one of which was, undoubtedly, accomplishing a great deal by the way of extending public sentiment favorable to total abstinence, but the chief work of most of these organizations lay in the direction of denunciation of the existing law and efforts to secure absolute prohibition for the whole state; not by the means provided by the law itself, by influencing all the communities to vote no-license, but by securing from the Legislature a law absolutely prohibiting the sale everywhere in the state. I belonged to several of these societies, and, as opportunity occurred, attended their meetings. At the same time I was interested in the poor boys of the city, and was the manager of the Newsboys' Reading-Room, at which I was in the habit

of meeting about one hundred boys every night. In that work I had become acquainted, so as to know by name, about one thousand of the poor, ragged little fellows who are in our city making their living, and assisting in the support of their parents by blacking boots, selling papers, and in other similar avocations. Occasionally a boy eight or nine years of age would come to our reading-room under the influence of intoxicating liquor, more frequently boys from twelve to fifteen years of age. As I talked with these little fellows — and they are very bright and very intelligent — I found that the reason for their poverty, their suffering, the occasion for their beginning to labor so young, was, in almost every case, the drunken father or the drunken mother, or, perhaps, both. From them I learned that there were places that invited the patronage of boys less than ten years of age, that they were enticed into saloons to play pool, scipio, and other games of chance for drink, and that in these places sales of intoxicating liquor were constantly made to little boys to be drunk at the bar. These facts caused me to observe more closely the method of the administration of the liquor-law, and I found that, with scarcely an exception, the saloons of Boston were selling intoxicating liquors to children, boys and girls, to be carried away in vessels, until there seemed to be, in all sections of the city where the saloons existed, a steady procession of little ones, many of them no more than four or five years of age, going in and out of the saloons with pails, cans, pitchers, and mingling in the saloons with crowds of dissolute and drunken men and women, and all this in violation of the law of the state. From the best information that I can procure, I am satisfied that not less than fifteen thousand children under fifteen years of age were thus brought daily into the contaminating influence of the saloons at the time the formation of the Law and Order League was projected. Wider observation still revealed to me the fact that no saloon situated where there was business to be done after twelve o'clock at night ever paid any attention to the law, but kept its doors open as late as it pleased. I found that more than two-thirds of the saloons of Boston were doing their largest business on the Lord's Day. No attention, whatever, was paid to that provision of the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor to intoxicated persons or to habitual drunkards. The police-officers were generally apathetic and indifferent. Upon one

or two occasions, where a new officer, feeling the responsibility of his oath, and having an honest desire to perform his duty, had undertaken to bring to justice some of these law-breakers, he had found the punishment visited upon himself instead of upon the criminal. In one case an officer who had undertaken to prosecute an influential liquor-dealer on his route, found himself transferred from a street upon which there were saloons to Boston Common, where there were none. In most of the no-license towns the saloons were openly defying the law, and but little effort was made by officers or people to compel obedience. Day by day I came to feel more earnestly in regard to this wilful violation and evasion of the law, this lack of proper administration and absolute non-enforcement of its provisions, and I naturally turned to the organized temperance forces for help and assistance.

In one temperance society to which I belonged I asked the question one evening of the presiding officer: "Will you tell me, sir, what is the law of Massachusetts relating to the liquor-traffic?" and I was answered: "I don't know and I don't care; it is not prohibition, and that is all I want to know about it." A little later, in another temperance meeting, I offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to ascertain what is the present law of Massachusetts relating to the liquor-traffic, and whether the friends of the temperance cause can accomplish anything by efforts to secure a better enforcement of its provisions." A member of that society immediately arose and said: "*Mr. President, I move that the resolution lie upon the table, and that we go on with the temperance reform.*" I answered: "Mr. President: If to close the saloon-doors of the city of Boston against nearly one-half the population who are minors is not going on with the temperance reform, I do not know what is; if closing the saloon-doors six hours in every twenty-four is not going on with the temperance reform, I know not what is; if closing the saloons one day in every seven is not going on with the temperance reform, I know not what is," and more in the same strain, with the result that my resolution was adopted, and the committee was appointed. But four members of the committee were hostile to any efforts in this direction, and the movement came to nothing at the time. A little later, I was again at a meeting of the

same society and listened to a thrilling address delivered by a commercial traveller from Chicago, who happened to be in the city of Boston at the time, in which he gave a most interesting account of the work done by the Citizens' League there. With the feeling already in my heart in regard to this matter, I was a responsive listener to this address. At the close I went forward to the speaker, secured from him the names of the officers of the League in Chicago, immediately wrote to them, and procured copies of their reports. It seemed to me that I had found the sort of work which was needed in Boston. I reflected upon this matter: I was struck by the fact that in the existing organizations for the promotion of the temperance cause, I had noticed the absence of very many influential men, leaders in the business, social, and political world, and also the absence of many of the most prominent religious teachers, and I began to ask myself the reason why. I came to this conclusion: that the temperance societies were asking too much of their recruits at the outset. The condition of membership in most, if not all, of them being that the candidate should pledge himself to total abstinence and to prohibition before he could become a member of the organization, and, failing to take this extreme ground at the outset, he was not only excluded from a position where he might work in the cause, but he was denounced and placed in the same category with the law-breaking liquor-dealer. It seemed to me that here was the key which explained the failure of the temperance people to accomplish the work in which they were engaged. I remembered that at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion volunteers were called upon to enlist for the suppression of the Rebellion and the maintenance of the government of the United States. I remembered, also, from my long acquaintance and experience among the soldiers in the war-time, that if the call had been at the beginning for volunteers to go to the South to fight for the abolition of slavery, not one in ten of those who went would have been at all likely to enlist, and yet I remembered that the educating influence of the conflict carried these men, who had been enlisted for the suppression of the Rebellion, on, step by step, until, when the day for emancipation came, they were all abolitionists. It seemed to me that in temperance work there should be a place for the moderate as well as for the extreme man. It seemed to me that in the formation of a new

organization the line should be drawn in a new place ; that on one side of it we should place the law-breakers and their supporters, and upon the other the law-abiding people. It seemed to me that if a man were willing to join and give his influence to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors, and still did not care to engage in any other phase of the work, he should be hailed as a brother, and should be given a place to do as much as he was willing to do. Finally, in December, 1881, I had come to the conclusion that we needed an organization to labor for a better enforcement of the liquor-laws. Knowing well the combinations, and the influence and the wealth of the forces on the other side, I felt that it would be necessary for a new organization to be provided with strong friends, with a perfect and tenable platform, and with ample funds to engage in a desperate and long-continued struggle. Under these circumstances I wrote a note to an influential Boston merchant, who had been for three years governor of the commonwealth, who was known to be liberal in his views, and who had never been reckoned by the temperance societies among their friends. I stated to him, briefly, the feeling that was in my heart, and asked for the privilege of an interview to discuss the matter with him. He very promptly and cordially responded, inviting me to come and see him at a particular time, and I went. I found that his feelings coincided with my own, and his expression of them was strong and to the point. He encouraged me to go on ; he gave me the names of gentlemen who ought to be interested in the work; he promised the influence of his own name, and he promised a liberal contribution.

I went on for six months interviewing people as I had opportunity in regard to the formation of the League. I found substantial unanimity in all with whom I talked, and that all desired a change for the better, but I found a feeling of hopelessness and despair about the ability of the people to accomplish anything in regard to the enforcement of the liquor-laws. However, most of those with whom I talked were willing to unite in an effort, although but few of them were sanguine of any substantial success. Finally, on the 25th day of May, 1882, I issued the following circular, and sent about one hundred and twenty-five copies to gentlemen whom I hoped to interest in the new movement : —

" BOSTON, MASS., 11 Chardon Street,

" May 25, 1882.

" *Dear Sir : —* I wish to secure your co-operation in an effort to organize a Citizens' League for the purpose of securing a better enforcement of the restrictive features of existing laws and ordinances for the regulation of the liquor-traffic.

" The need of some such action must be apparent to any one who observes the present condition of things in our commonwealth. The laws forbid the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors, for their own or another's use, but, notwithstanding, a stranger in the city not many weeks since was able to procure evidence of such sales against thirty saloons in two days. The demoralization and corruption of our youth which proceeds from the violation of this provision of the law is fearful to contemplate.

" The laws require the saloon to be closed on the Lord's Day, and yet most of them have either a front door or a back door open to their customers at all times.

" It is provided that the saloons shall be closed between the hours of twelve o'clock, midnight, and six o'clock in the morning, but the law is not enforced.

" There are many other restrictions provided by law which are not carried into effect. In many towns throughout the commonwealth which have voted not to grant licenses, the traffic is still carried on more or less openly.

" The officers excuse themselves for the open violation of the law which goes on under their very eyes, upon the ground that they are unable to secure proper evidence.

" Very many good citizens excuse themselves for refusing to aid in enforcing the law upon the ground that they do not believe it right to license the sale of intoxicating liquors, and therefore they will do nothing to enforce a license-law.

" But while this apathy exists, and no one seems willing to carry into practical effect any of the restrictions which the law has imposed upon the traffic, thousands of boys and girls are contracting habits which will hereafter render them burdens upon the community.

" The feeling is abroad in Massachusetts that the time has come when the citizens should take this matter in hand. The subject of the formation of a Citizens' League has been canvassed, and

received the cordial approval of Ex-Governors Rice and Talbot, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and other gentlemen of prominence. Mr. Paine announced publicly, only a few days since, that if such a society was formed he would consider it a privilege to pay one-tenth of its expenses. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., on Friday last, said the 'enforcement of the law is the one imperative duty of the hour.'

"The Social Temperance Union, at its last business meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution approving the formation of such a society.

"An organization of similar character has existed in Chicago for four years past. From the last published report of that society, I learn that at the time of the formation of the society not less than thirty thousand minors were patrons of the saloons in Chicago, and that, through its efforts, very few now patronize such places.

"About two months since I desired to know what was going on in a certain saloon in Boston, which then had no license, and I induced a friend to visit it one evening. He found twelve boys under fifteen years of age drinking there, during a visit of about ten minutes duration."

"An organization composed of our most prominent citizens, with proper agents, can do much to bring about a better enforcement of the law. It will not be difficult for such an organization to secure the required evidence. If properly organized it will have a moral power which will terrify many law-breakers into obedience, without the necessity of resorting to trial and punishment.

"It has been proposed to have a meeting of about fifty gentlemen to discuss this matter, and, if thought advisable, to take the necessary preliminary steps toward forming an organization.

"In such matters it is always necessary for some person to take the initiative, and I have thought that the grave necessity which exists for some action, and the fact that I am the secretary of the Social Temperance Union, might excuse me for the part I am now taking.

"In consideration of the premises set forth, I have the honor to respectfully and earnestly invite you to be present at a conference of gentlemen, to be held in the parlor of Hotel Brunswick, Wednesday evening, May 31, 1882, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of considering the subject of the formation of a Citizens' League, for

the enforcement of the restrictive features of existing laws for the regulation of the liquor-traffic.

"Very respectfully yours,

"L. EDWIN DUDLEY."

About seventy-five gentlemen came to this meeting. They were nearly all well known, and men of influence. They represented all the different political parties; there were license-men and prohibitionists; total abstainers and men who were not, and all the various religious denominations and churches were represented. Any attempt to have united that meeting in the expression of an opinion as to the best law relating to the liquor-traffic or the best method of temperance work, would have resulted in an absolute failure. They were thinking men of independent views, and they differed as widely as men can, but all agreed that the existing law relating to the liquor-traffic ought to be administered in the spirit in which it was enacted, and ought to be enforced in letter and in spirit while it remained the law of the commonwealth. The meeting decided to form an organization to secure this result, and, without a dissenting voice, it adopted as the object of the organization these words: "It shall be the object of this League to secure, by all proper means, the enforcement of the restrictive features of existing law for the regulation of the liquor-traffic." It was voted to limit the membership to one hundred and fifty, and to appoint a committee to select a list of gentlemen, and solicit them to become members of the League. This was done, and, although the membership was small, it was influential. It embraced four ex-governors of the commonwealth, and very many of the most prominent bankers and merchants, and a large number of the best-known clergymen of the city, representing nearly all denominations. The organization was completed, officers elected, and the Executive Committee appointed.

[*To be continued.*]

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWARK.

BY A. WISHART.

IN assuming the duties of executive officer of the Citizens' Law and Order League of Newark, congratulations are first due to this community that it contains a body of *the people*, a voluntary organization of representative gentlemen bound together in an effort to secure the enforcement of laws which deeply affect the peace and prosperity of the municipality.

It is both a disgrace and a credit to our country that there exist in the United States, where they originated some fourteen years ago, and in Canada, to which they have spread, more than one thousand such leagues. It is a disgrace, because they attest the disregard of duty on the part of executive officers who have been selected to enforce law, and on the part of the people, whose duty it is to know and obey law; and it is a credit to our civilization that there are men in business and the professions who are willing to incur the displeasure of law-breakers and their sympathizers in the effort to preserve us from the political and social ruin which awaits lawless individuals or nations.

Citizens' alliances, by whatever name they are known, are called into being because vice and crime have more than kept pace with our higher civilization and progress in discovery and invention.

The object of the League is to encourage and sustain public officers in the discharge of their duties, and to secure the enforcement of laws for the suppression of vice and immorality.

Good citizens and conscientious officers can not but approve of its object. Indeed, no opposition has ever been manifested against it, except by the lawless and their sympathizers; but when good men become acquainted with its aims they are its staunch friends and supporters.

The great obstacle in the way of the growth of the League, however, is that virtue is always modest, whilst vice and crime have become brazen in this country. Unless some great crisis appears,

law-abiding citizens are apt to forget that other men do not have that respect for law which prompts voluntary obedience; and that bad men are continually conspiring to evade the penalty of the law and to render its provisions nugatory. Absorbed in the pursuit of business, and in their hours of leisure enjoying the comforts of their homes, they are apt to forget that they owe a duty to the state, and, especially, to the community in which they live. In the security of their own families they are apt to forget the snares which are spread for their neighbor's boy or girl. They delegate their political duties to professional and partisan politicians, who care not by what means they may be elevated to places of power. If bad men are elected they lay the responsibility anywhere but where it belongs—upon themselves. "Thou art the man," said Nathan to David. If you have left the conduct of public affairs to corrupt and partisan politicians of either party; if you have loved party more than the community in which you dwell; if you have been content to vote at the dictation of bosses and rings who have ridden into power on the "saloon in politics;" if you are influenced by a share in the spoils of party, you are delivering over your city and your state and your country, to be dominated by those who would substitute license for liberty, and the customs and institutions of monarchical governments for those which have made this free republic the best upon which the sun ever shone.

The Law and Order League of Newark has already done much good by calling public attention to the non-enforcement of law, and particularly of Sabbath laws, which has obtained in this community, and, although not as successful as it should have been in its prosecutions, owing to the amazing neglect of duty (to call it by no harsher terms) of a majority of the grand jury, yet the mere agitation of the question of punishing Sunday liquor-selling has not been without good results.

Good citizens of all parties are beginning to see that in order to have good municipal government national politics must be divorced from city elections. Those who have the welfare of the community bound up together with their own home interests, without regard to party affiliations, must be chosen "to promote the common welfare" of all who dwell within the city limits, in which national issues are in no way involved.

In assuming the duties of executive officer of the League, I ask the co-operation of all good citizens, without which no reform will be lasting. The League wishes to antagonize no one. It desires to work in harmony with and support of all officers of the law. It asks the aid of the press in moulding public opinion and giving it the right direction. It seeks to help and be helped by the church of every name, to be guided by its faith and wisdom, and to be supported by its prayers and contributions. It requests those who are engaged in mercantile, mechanical, or manufacturing pursuits to voluntarily confine their worldly employments to six days in the week, if from no higher consideration, because the law of the land recognizes the civil Sabbath.

It requests the liquor-traffic to cease to desecrate the rest-day by pandering to depraved appetite and inciting men to crime and neglect of their families on the Lord's day.

If all tradesmen would combine to limit their business to six days, each would be benefited by the natural rest required by the physical constitution of man, and would make as much money in the course of the year.

The League asks "only obedience to the law," but, if there are those who defy the prohibitions and penalties of existing laws, it seeks their enforcement by all lawful means.

INTELLIGENCE.

MONTHLY MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of representatives of Clubs was held at the LEND A HAND Office Monday, January 25th, at noon. The president, Rev. E. E. Hale, presided, and ten members were present.

Mrs. Martine, as chairman of the committee for the Helping Hand Home Fair, reported that the Club table had handed to the treasurer one hundred and fifty-one dollars, being the "banner" table of the fair.

The appeal from Franklinton was discussed by the committee and some measures suggested to obtain help.

Dr. Hale spoke of the Russian famine and the methods employed in relieving it. Already thirty-six dollars and fifty cents had been paid into LEND A HAND Office and sent to the treasurer of the fund in Massachusetts. Governor Russell had, since that time, appointed a committee of influential men to receive and forward money. This committee is composed of Phillips Brooks, Edw. E. Hale, Oliver W. Peabody, Wm. L. Garrison, Josiah Quincy.

Dr. Hale reported on his visit to Plymouth, where he addressed the Lend a Hand Club. An account of this visit was printed in the February number of the magazine, as was also a report of his visit to Fitchburg. Dr. Hale spoke of the Waldensian movement in Italy, and the Siena School, to which the Clubs have always contributed liberally, and reported twenty dollars received for that purpose.

All members of Clubs are cordially invited to attend the

monthly meetings, which are held the last Monday of each month, at noon, at the office of LEND A HAND, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Leaflets and Literature, Mrs. Bernard Whitman; *Charities*, Miss Frances H. Hunneman; *Education*, Miss H. E. Freeman; *Missions*, Mrs. Andrew Washburn. These ladies may be addressed at the LEND A HAND Office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston.

EDUCATION.

An appeal for help for an industrial school comes from Northern Virginia. The colored people are trying to help themselves in this undertaking, and Miss Dean, one of the teachers, has been in Boston presenting the case to people of all denominations. She comes well recommended, and has interested all who have heard her speak.

A farm has already been offered and some money paid down. It is necessary, however, to raise fifteen hundred dollars by April 1, 1892. The farm is situated near Manassas, and the price asked for it is less than its real worth, it being sold by decree of court for judgments against it.

Gen. Mussey writes with regard to this school: "I look upon the effort making by these colored people as one of great importance and promise, and deserving the hearty support and co-operation of all interested in the welfare of our colored citizens."

Contributions for the Manassas Industrial School may be sent to the chairman of Committee on Education at this office.

CLUB REPORTS.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE boys are just wild about coming to the Club. Last night I had over eighty present, and that is more than I have

seats for. Fifty-five boys have deposited in the savings bank. One boy has one dollar and twenty-five cents in it, and all are greatly interested. The little blind boy is present nearly every night. I hope he will be admitted to the Institution.

We often meet a lot of boys at the door as we come out of a house, wanting tickets, the word having been sent around among the boys. Now that they expect us to visit their homes they are anxious to have us come, and we have several invitations.

I find some of the boys need clothing, but I have had several lots sent me, and it aids the work for me to furnish it.

I felt the need of a piano, and called on several piano firms and showed them what I was doing, and Mr. Woods of the Hallet & Davis Co. sent me a letter stating that they had decided to give me a piano for the Club, and I have it in the rooms now. The boys are delighted and wished to take lessons at once. So A. has agreed to go to the Club room every afternoon or evening and give lessons. When the word went around that A. was giving the boys music lessons, the girls came in to see if she would not give them lessons. But that would be too much for her. I wish some one would undertake to teach the girls.

AYER, MASS.

OUR little society met at three o'clock at Mrs. Littlefield's. We have eleven members, but only five were present. We decided to call the society "The Sunbeam." The officers were chosen: president, Mrs. Littlefield; secretary, Gertrude M. Trowbridge; treasurer, Helen Helleran. The object of the society is to have a social time, do fancy work, and help the church at the time of a fair, or in any way we can. As all did not have their work, and there was not any more business, we held the meeting only about an hour. The next meeting was appointed for January 2, 1892. Then the meeting is to be once in two weeks from this date.

Jan. 2, 1892.—The day being stormy there was no meeting held, there being only the president and one member present.

Jan. 16, 1892.—The Sunbeam Society met at Mrs. Littlefield's at three o'clock. Eight present, twenty-three cents collection taken. Callie Proctor and Annie White were chosen as Flower Committee to keep the pulpit supplied with flowers for two weeks. The meeting was held about two hours, then adjourned until January 30, at three o'clock.

NORTHBORO⁷, MASS.

DURING the fall of 1890 a small Club, calling itself Lend a Hand, was formed. The Club had no regular officers, and was not regularly organized into a club. It met once in two weeks, and enjoyed some very pleasant social times. As the Club consisted of boys from the Unitarian Church its members found a use for its name by lending a hand at all of the church entertainments. Later in the season the matter of forming more regularly into a Club, and with more definite work and aims, was discussed. Finally, June 5, 1891, a meeting was appointed for that purpose, and the different members expressed themselves in favor of carrying on the Club in the manner proposed. It was then voted to admit the girls into the Club, which should still keep the name of Lend a Hand. The Club now has eighteen members. It meets once in two weeks. The first part of each meeting is devoted to business and work, and the last part to games. The officers are president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, the officers holding their office for six months. The members of the Club report all kind deeds they see to the secretary, who keeps a record of them, thus cultivating the habit of looking for the good rather than the bad. The Club had a sales table at the annual church fair December 10th, at which they cleared seven dollars, which was put into the treasury to be used for charitable

purposes. The motto of the Club was nicely printed and placed over the table, that all might know the principle upon which our Club is formed. At Christmas we helped to make happy the children of two poor families in town; also sent presents and strings of pop-corn to the Children's Mission Home in Boston. Besides this we are constantly finding opportunities for making ourselves useful at festivals, entertainments, etc., until it is becoming a common expression when there is work to be done, "Ask the Lend a Hand; they will do it."

BOSTON, MASS.

At the close of the Hancock Flower Mission the children and their friends, desirous of continuing their mutual helpfulness during the winter, organized the Mutual Helpers. An outline of their organization and work follows:—

THE CITY TENS. — Fifty city girls ten to fourteen years of age, five Clubs of ten each.

THE FRIENDLY TENS. — Fifty friends in five Clubs of ten each, at Arlington, Lexington, East Lexington, Winchester, West Medford.

WORK OF CITY TENS.

1. To care for a plant.
2. To help some one in need at least one hour each week.
3. To make home brighter and better.

WORK OF FRIENDLY TENS.

1. To personally know a city member.
2. To regularly communicate with her.
3. To help her in helping others.

OUR WATCHWORD.

Lend a hand.

OUR PASSWORDS.

Faith in all.

Hope for all.

Love toward all.

OUR MOTTO.

Do all the good you can,
 In all the ways you can,
 At all the times you can,
 As long as ever you can.

OUR AIM.

True Character. Self-Respect. Independence. Purity.
 Unselfishness.

OUR PLEDGE.

To earnestly strive to be forgiving, honest, kind, helpful, truthful, and obedient.

No exchange between members of money or its equivalent. The City Ten is organized, not to get but to give; not to do for themselves but for others. Their friends are organized, not so much to give them pleasure, as to help them in helping others.

Besides the Friendly Tens and the City Tens, there have also been connected with the Mutual Helpers: —

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEN.

Ten older girls, assisting superintendent in many ways.

THE NORTH END IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Thirty-five boys, twelve to sixteen years old, have held well-attended weekly meetings, devoted to literary, business, and social interests. In the spring, organized a successful Base Ball Club.

THE JUNIOR IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Twenty boys, eight to twelve years old. Organized as carpenters, painters, and farmers to help in window-gardening and flower work.

THE ROSE-BUD CLUB.

Sixty girls six to ten years old, who will graduate into Mutual Helpers.

TWENTY SMALLER CHILDREN.

Who visit rooms and have been helped in many ways.

WORK FOR THEIR OWN GOOD.

Weekly Club Meetings. Sewing Classes. Music Classes. Drawing Classes. Natural Science Classes. Four picnic parties visiting the country. Seventy-five children at Christmas-Tree Entertainment. Thirty-five Record of Virtue books kept by children.

WORK FOR OTHERS' GOOD.

Generous contributions of clothing, books, magazines, and papers, carefully distributed to worthy applicants. Successful Bazaar given by children for benefit of Summer Flower Work, netting fourteen dollars and sixty-eight cents. Twenty-nine sick and aged regularly visited and helped. Seventy potted plants taken to cultivate during winter. Thirty-eight homes supplied with window-gardens. One thousand five hundred and seventy bouquets in fall and spring distributed to sick and aged.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Cash Receipts,	.	.	.	\$149.36
" " Payments,	.	.	.	132.75
Cash on hand,	.	.	.	\$16.61

EDWARD L. PARKER,
Treasurer.

STEEL-WORKS CLUB.

Two years ago the Illinois Steel Company of Joliet, Ill., built and furnished a fine club-house for its operatives, and placed it in the hands of a board of trustees. A board of directors, elected by the members, manage the Club, the trustees having no power but the right of veto if they believe the object of the Club is neglected by the directors.

In December, 1891, when the annual meeting was held, the books showed a membership of 944. It must be remembered that the members are all employees of the company, and that the annual fee is two dollars per year. That the club-house is in use will be seen by the following figures: visits to Club by members, 82,549; baths, 13,193; books taken from library, 8,003. There are classes, lectures, a Mutual Aid Society, Benevolent Committee, and the members publish a paper of their own. The Illinois Steel Company has reason to congratulate itself on the success of this experiment. To the vice-president, Mr. W. R. Stirling, is due much of the high tone of the Club, and we are glad to print his address at the annual meeting:—

Members of the Steel-Works Club:—When I was in Scotland a year or two ago, in a conversation with an old workman on my father's property, he referred to me as having always been "terribly cheery." The odd Scotticism has remained in my mind, and this is an occasion on which I think we have good reason to be "terribly cheery" over the excellent reports we have heard, and over the measure of success which this Club has so far achieved.

Besides being cheery, however, I am also much more "terribly serious," for, as the child is father of the man, so this young Club, with two years' history behind it, is forming the character that will be more fully developed in the coming years. What will that character be? One that will be selfishly absorbed in its own narrow sphere, or one that will

Look forward, not backward,
Look out, not in,
Look up, not down,
And lend a hand.

Two years ago, on an occasion like this, you were bidden to "be men," to be true to yourselves, and I congratulate you that you have lived up to the behest. One year ago you were given "quality" as the keynote for your lives, and the

records read this day show that in "quality" you surpass your achievements of the preceding year.

Work is a term familiar to all of you, not only to the men before me, but to the men on the platform. Thank God that we can work, that we are neither mental nor physical cripples, but are able to do men's full share in the work of this world.

Members of the Steel-Works Club, I take second rank to none in my ambition for the truest, grandest, highest success of this Club, and it is because that means work of no mean order that I am terribly serious to-day.

In 1893 a fair is to be held in Chicago, the like of which we hope the world has never seen before. Among its features of interest will be conventions or conferences on economic, social, religious, and other subjects.

It is a part of my ambition for you that the Steel-Works Club shall have so made its mark by work of the highest order, that it cannot fail to be heard from on that occasion.

I have a creed of three clauses to which I believe this Club is distinctly related:—

First — That capital and labor, so far from being antagonistic to each other, are as essentially and necessarily a part of one harmonious whole, as are hand and brain a part of one man.

Second — That the condition of our environment, our neighborhood, is not what it ought to be, and we are each one responsible for it. We either made it what it is, or, having found it so, neglected it and our opportunities.

Third — That the Kingdom of God belongs to this time and earth, and not merely to some future world; and by the Kingdom of God I mean a kingdom in which lives shall be sweet and pure, where honesty, truth and justice, sobriety and cleanliness shall reign, and where men shall do unto others as they would be done by.

These, then, are my three clauses of belief; to you members belong the duty and the privilege of proving their truth.

We know full well what organized capital and organized labor can accomplish in their separate fields of action; let the

world now see what organized club members can do in the spheres which I have touched upon.

Let me suggest an element of character which we all ought to cultivate. Some of you, perhaps, have heard of an old Scotch song, in the chorus of which the words are repeated : "Ochlochy, Ecclefechan, Auchtermuchty and Milngavie."

These are hard words for a Yankee tongue to get round, but let me tell you there is a word of only two letters that is more difficult by far for either you or me to say, at the right time and place, and that is "no."

"No," I will not take a drink.

"No," I will not waste my time.

"No," I will not gamble.

"No," I will not go where I would be ashamed to take my wife or mother or sister.

Your environment is world-wide, but take heed, walk before you run, look to yourselves, your homes, your immediate neighborhood; cleanse, purify, beautify them first, and then go forth and spread your Gospel further afield. Work then. Work for right.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

THE Local Government Board of England has issued a "Provisional Memorandum upon Precautions Advisable at Times when Epidemic Influenza Threatens, or is Prevalent." The following heads are instructive and valuable : —

1. Influenza is spread by infection from person to person.

It is not practicable to devise any restrictive measures for the prevention of the spread of influenza which shall be universally applicable. But, under some circumstances and certain classes of persons, some such measures should be resorted to, and this notably : —

(a) For persons in whom an attack of influenza would be specially dangerous by reason of age or infirmity ;

(b) For the inmates of institutions, the mode of life in which can be regulated and controlled;

(c) For the first cases of influenza in a locality or a household where the attacks are early recognized.

In such cases : —

I. Separation between the sick and the healthy should, as far as practicable, be carried out. Measures to this end have, in some instances, been adopted with marked success.

II. With isolation should be combined disinfection of infected articles and rooms.

Persons suffering from influenza should not expose themselves in public places.

Since the propagation of influenza is known to be promoted by the assemblage of large numbers of persons in a confined atmosphere, it is advisable that when an epidemic threatens or is present unnecessary assemblages should be studiously avoided.

The ventilation and cleanly keeping of any building in which many people are necessarily collected together should receive special attention when influenza threatens or is present, with a view to secure that the air of the building shall be frequently changed, at any rate, during the intervals of its occupation ; and to avoid accumulation of dust and dirt.

2. The liability to contract influenza, and the danger of an attack, if contracted, are increased by depressing conditions, such as exposure to cold or to fatigue, whether mental or physical.

There is a reason to believe that the development of an attack of influenza in a person exposed to the infection depends very largely upon the receptivity of the individual ; and that the power of resistance varies not only in different persons, but also in the same person from time to time ; being diminished by any conditions which depress the general bodily vigor. It is, therefore, important that at the time of an epidemic all persons should, as far as they are able, pay attention to such measures as tend to the maintenance of their health, wearing clothing of suitable warmth,

and avoiding unnecessary exposure to cold and fatigue, unwholesome food, and excessive use of alcoholic liquors. Similar principles should be borne in mind by those who, as managers of institutions and establishments, have to make regulations for others.

There is also a very general agreement among medical practitioners that the risk of a relapse and of the occurrence of those pulmonary complications which constitute a chief danger of the disease, is increased by anything which involves exposure to cold or fatigue before complete recovery.

Persons, therefore, who are attacked by this malady should not attempt to fight against it, but should at once seek rest, warmth, and medical treatment.

The nature of such treatment does not fall within the scope of this memorandum.

EMIGRATION AND PAUPERISM.

THE speaker of the House of Commons, presiding at a drawing-room meeting in the Town Hall, Leamington, on the 13th of January, in support of the Church of England Society for Waifs and Strays, said that boarding-out and emigration were to his mind the great secrets by which they could solve the difficulty of child-pauperism. What was the lot of the 221,564 pauper children? Many of them were tainted with the taint of pauperism for the rest of their lives, and brought up without the cheerful, humanizing influences of home, for which the workhouse could be no substitute. Emigration he regarded as a great outlet for suffering and destitute humanity. This country emigrated children under the Poor Law to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. He had the authority of the Local Government Board for saying that the reports of the children who had been emigrated under the Board's supervision had been satisfactory — there had been more supervision exercised over them, their subsequent lives had been better traced, and the greater number of

the children were reported to be, physically, in a better condition than before their arrival.

"A Guardian of the Poor" writes to say: "The speaker quotes the number of children under sixteen years of age dependent upon the Poor Law as over 200,000. Of these, 49,564 are in receipt of indoor relief and 185,914 are regarded as the recipients of outdoor relief. The large majority of the former are being educated in the various district and separate schools, most of which are no more like workhouses than the orphanages and similar charitable institutions scattered throughout the country."

MASSACHUSETTS PRISON COMMISSIONERS'
REPORT FOR 1891.

IF, by some lucky accident, the newsboys on our morning trains were to supply their patrons with copies of the above report, the inflexible law of habit would set the psychological wheels in human brains revolving over the clear, legible lines, in unison with rolling wheels of the train on the track beneath, and while these wheels bore their human freight to their different places in the great world-life, the psychological wheels would carry each reader, for the time being, within that section of the world-life fenced off by prison walls.

If, by some *unlucky* accident, prim old Massachusetts should deck out her "Reports" with tawdry covers, a few coarse caricatures, and a sprinkling of ribald wit, the newsboy would need make no mistake — the newspaper would be discarded for the "Report."

However it might come about, the perusal of this twenty-first "Annual Report" for half an hour would be both interesting and profitable. Before the readers arrived at their places of business several things would be clear. First, they know that there were 87,114 arrests for crime last year, in Massachusetts, including an increase of 3,698 arrests for

drunkenness. Of these arrests over seven-eighths were men, and less than one-eighth were women. Four-fifths were of foreign parentage. Although so many arrests, it seems that less than half of those arrested were committed to the prisons and other penal institutions, while but 27,795 were actually new prisoners. Most of these were discharged during the year, so that there was an average of 5,548 prisoners in our institutions at any one time. Of this 27,795 new commitments, it is significant that 20,102 were committed for "fooling with liquor."

Our railroad reader, who, of course, helps to pay the taxes, clinches his wallet as he learns that the cost of maintaining these prisons (leaving out Deer Island and the State Farm at Bridgewater) is \$812,652.42, but a glimmer of satisfaction glows in his consciousness when he sees that \$164,049.27 was earned by the prisoners themselves; that is, able-bodied men were earning twelve to forty cents a day to help pay their cost. This momentary gleam of satisfaction, however, does not release the angry clutch upon his pocket-book. There is still \$648,603.15 to be paid, and he must help pay it, along with other items of a like nature, over which the commissioners have no supervision. Realizing this, the spirit of vengeance is aroused: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth!" he exclaims; "force them to pay their way, or starve them, crush them out!"

Then pity begins to take the place of anger, and absorbing interest instead of revolt, as the reader comes to those parts of the report which show how the Christian spirit, "Love your enemies," has found a way to return good for evil, even in the prison-world. You read the report of the superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory and exclaim: "What! has the mantle of the Concord School of Philosophy fallen upon our prison in that town?" Your glance has happened to fall upon pages 124 and 125 of the report, and you are astonished to find so much educational life going on within this little world. Schools, societies, lectures, libraries, a prison paper—all these things, together with the

religious influences, will make the college graduate rub his eyes to make sure he is not within the shadow of his *alma mater*. One can hardly realize that these prison people are not *savants*, as, from a random programme of the Saturday Scientific and Literary Society, we learn that after a solo or duet there was a paper on "The Origin of Crime in Society," read by a prisoner, or "A Journey Through Mexico" or "The Education of Youth" was discussed. More than a thousand men got a taste of the higher life at Concord last year, and it goes without saying that "the help to help themselves" will bear good fruit. The other penal institutions, of course, are up to the times and have taken hold of the university-extension idea—Concord and Elmira are the universities. For particulars see Mr. Barnes' report (pp. 59-64) and Miss Harrold's report (pp. 101-103).

The critical time for any growing and developing life, be it plant life or human life, is the period of transplantation. The prisoner who has climbed to a higher standard on life's trellis must be sustained there a little while when he leaves the little world of nurture for the great open world of nature. And here is where the prisoner's aid societies perform their important services. Four hundred and sixty discharged prisoners were helped by advice or aid by Mr. Russell, at a total expense of \$3,475.96, and the voluntary reports of those whom he has aided prove how worthy and valuable is this part of our prison machinery. Miss Frye of the women's prison tells a story even more interesting. (See pp. 104-105.)

We would make one suggestion to the authorities, induced by the above brief notes: why brand those who are pardoned from prison by the publicity given their names in the report? It seems like placing a chain and ball about the ankles of those whom they pardon.

MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

THE spirit of science, which tends to classify, and thus to simplify, charity, materialized a few years ago in the youthful city of Minneapolis. The organization of Associated Charities is there proving its right to be. Modelled chiefly after the Brooklyn plan, it, nevertheless, possesses an elasticity peculiar to itself, and, in some respects, proves a better working basis, adapted to all cases and emergencies. Its central bureau contains a number of offices, which supervise and control four distinct lines of work. It is thus able to gain a wide insight into the "needs of the needy." Of course the department which busies itself in helping men to employment is the most difficult and delicate. The vices of laziness, bad habits, as well as gross ignorance as to what work really means, are here, as elsewhere, to be taken into account. Reports are, however, very encouraging, and indicate a better understanding between those who are willing to employ this kind of help, and the employed. "Friendly visitors" find ready access to the poor, and show themselves worthy of the name by discharging the offices implied in their title. One especially good result of this friendly visitation is the attention given to neglected children, to those whose homes are worse than no homes, and which drive children to street-nurture. Through its instrumentality many boys and girls have been put into good homes. In many other cases their parents have consented that they should be sent to the state public school. The Nickel Provident Fund promises to be a great success in its encouragement of small savings. The Emergency Fund, whose treasury is supplied by a few benevolent individuals, helps to solve one other of those painful features of philanthropic work, where the worker sees that "he who helps quickly helps twice." The next step in advance will, it is hoped, be a new and large building in a central part of the city, which shall accommodate, under one friendly roof, all the offices of the different organizations whose end and purpose is practical philanthropy.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

In January of this year Oberlin College issued the first of a series of bulletins which it will publish from time to time. They will contain a list of the best available books on important sociological problems, and are entitled "A Popular Bibliography of Sociology." These bulletins may be obtained free on application to A. S. Root, Librarian of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

NEW BOOKS.

- CAMPBELL, MRS. HELEN. *Darkness and Daylight: or, Lights and Shadows of New York Life.* New York: The Worthington Co.
- COLTMAN, R., JR. *The Chinese, Their Present and Future.* Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.
- CUMMING, C. F. GORDON. *Two Happy Years in Ceylon.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.
- HALE, REV. EDWARD EVERETT, D. D. *Story of Massachusetts.* Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
- LAUER, PAUL E. *Church and State in England.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
- MONIER-WILLIAMS, SIR MONIER. *Brahmanism and Hinduism.* New York: Macmillan & Co.
- MONRO, J. *Heroes of the Telegraph.* Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.
- SOTHERAN, CHARLES. *Horace Greeley and Other Pioneers of American Socialism.* New York: The Humboldt Publishing Co.

The following articles may be found in our February exchanges:—

- The Forum.* *The German Labor Colonies.* By Prof. Francis G. Peabody. *A Year of General Booth's Work.* By Dr. Albert Shaw.
The Century. *The Jews in New York.* By Richard Wheatley.
Atlantic Monthly. *The Nearness of Animals to Men.* By E. P. Evans.
North American Review. *Lotteries and Gambling.* By Anthony Comstock, Secretary of New York Society for Suppression of Vice.
Scribner's Magazine. *A Model Working Girls' Club.* By Dr. Albert Shaw.

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It goes without saying that the editorial part of this periodical, by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, is most ably and satisfactorily conducted. We know of no other magazine like it.—*Field and Stockman*.

An excellent magazine to put into the hands of a pessimist is LEND A HAND. Each number is brimming over with good plans and good results at bettering the world.—*Christian Register*.

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